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THE MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL JOURNAL.

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CONDUCTED BY

T. BRADLEY, M.D.

AND

R. BATTY, M.D.

VOL. XVI.

FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1806.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS, NO. 6, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

By William Thorne, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

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OBSERVATIONS ON SELECT SUBJECTS IN SURGERY.

BY MR. SIMMONS.

(Continued from Vol. xv. pp. 1—8.)

SEQUEL OF THE CASE OF DIVISION OF THE IRIS.

IN volume xv. page 4, I have narrated the circumstances of a case, in which I had used the couching needle of Mr. Hey with success, to divide a contraction of the iris. The enlargement of the pupil, it was said, had exposed a cataract, for the removal of which the necessity of another operation was apprehended. In this opinion, however, I was mistaken; for, a few days after the operation, on observing a ragged portion of the opake crystalline anterior to the iris, I advised delay, and finding at my subsequent examinations, that it still continued to diminish in a gradual manner, under an injunction to return to the Infirmary, I made him an out-patient. On the 24th of February, 1806, he came alone into the out-patients room, and told me that he could 'see.' The eye then presented no vestige of a cataract; the pupil was longitudinal in shape, transversely to the face; but the iris was still immovable.

Mr. Kite, in his paper on the 'Recommendation of Electricity, for the cure of cataract, illustrated by a case,' (London Medical Journal, Vol. vii. p. 146, Anno 1786) has the following passage: 'The real causes of these opacities are probably unknown; but when we recollect that the capsula of the crystalline humour is supplied with capillary vessels from some of the small ramifications of the ocular artery, and that these vessels have been seen running from the capsula into the body of the humour itself, we can easily conceive that inflammation and obstruction may, upon the application of certain exciting causes, just

as readily occur in these vessels, as in those of the cornea, sclerotica, or any other part.'

Most commonly the cataract is slow in its formation ; at other times, however, it is formed with considerable rapidity, and, when confined to one eye only, it has happened that the loss of vision has been incidentally discovered by the patient himself.

Among the occasional causes of this malady, we may enumerate any sudden violence, such as a blow upon the eye; and this accident, which has proved the cause of this disease in one instance, has operated as a remedy in another, even where the opacity was apparently confirmed. In either of these cases, inflammation is the early consequence of the injury inflicted, but, in the one, an opake substance is deposited in the crystalline humour, which is thereby deprived of its transparency, and, in the other, the interstitial matter thus deposited, is again absorbed by the increased action of the vessels of the part which had been thus excited. This casual effort may therefore be intentionally imitated, by the topical application of electricity, æther, a solution of Cayenne pepper, or any other appropriate stimulant. I once succeeded in the dispersion of cataracts of four years duration, by dropping æther into the eyes, and drawing electric sparks from them, as strong as could well be borne by the patient. But it may be proper to mention, that the poor man who was the subject of these experiments, referred the origin of his complaint to the stroke of a flash of lightening.

A violent and long continued pain in the head, has frequently preceded the approach of cataract. And, although the pain has been felt in a distant part of the head itself, the seat of the disease has, I apprehend, been in the crystalline humour, similar to the pain which is felt at the point of the right shoulder, when the liver is materially diseased.

If we suppose a chronic inflammation to have existed in the crystalline humour, or in its capsule, we may explain the production of a cataract upon intelligible and well-known principles; and we can also understand how an acute inflammation will produce more quickly a similar result.

Upon this view of the subject too, a more just estimate may also be formed of the effects of the remedies to be employed, as the morbid consequences of an acute inflammation may be expected to be less obstinate to remove, than are those of the chronic kind. And it will likewise assist

assist us in explaining, how, by the breaking down of a cataract, by means of the couching needle, its dissolution may be expected, agreeably to the well-known principle of applying stimulants to, or even of making an incision down upon an indolent tumour, when external, in order to promote its absorption, and reduction.

On certain Animal Concretions.

Calculi, or solid concretions, are not unfrequently met with in several of the cavities of the human body, such as the bladder of urine, the gall-bladder, and in the tube of the intestines. Examples of the two former are, however, most common; although instances of the latter are recorded by practical writers.

On a section of the urinary, and of the intestinal concretion, a nucleus to each, particularly the latter, is not uncommonly discovered; and hence we may refer the biliary concretion to a similar source. Any extraneous body which may have found its way into any of the above cavities, may become the nucleus of a stone; or even a particle of mucus, or of coagulable lymph, diverted from its original purpose in the system, may yield the rudiments on which calculous matter may concrete.

I do not recollect that a regular series of these several concretions has any where been published; in order therefore to supply this deficiency, I have procured a drawing to be made of a specimen of each of them.

Urinary Concretion.

The urinary calculus, a section of which is here exhibited, was extracted from a man, about 60 years of age, in the year 1802; it weighed, within seven grains, two ounces avoirdupois; and was hard, and rugged on its outter surface. The radiated structure of the inner surface in one part, and the close compact texture in the other, will be seen in the drawing: but no vestige of a nucleus is discernible. It is probable therefore that the extraneous particle upon which the first crystals had formed, had consisted of mucus, or lymph, which had been comminuted and dissipated by the force of the subsequent crystallizations.

Biliary Concretions.

It is not easy to conceive how an extraneous body should find its way into the gall-bladder, so as to become the nucleus of a biliary concretion; it is probable therefore, that

 a par-

a particle of inspissated bile constitutes the rudiment of this species of concretion.

The two specimens which are here exhibited, were taken out of the gall-bladder of a woman, who had died of the cholera morbus; there were four in number, nearly of an equal size, and all of them had a smooth polished surface, from attrition against each other.

One figure represents a biliary concretion entire; the other, the internal radiated structure of another concretion, exposed by a perpendicular section through the centre of it.

Intestinal Concretions.

I have heard it recommended in conversation, to swallow the stones of certain kinds of fruit, in order to assist the digestion of the pulpy part of them. This vulgar error had not unlikely originated in the mechanical doctrine of digestion, now exploded; or a supposed analogy between the use of pebbles in the gizzards of fowls, and their action on grain, or other esculent substances. But we are now better informed by what process digestion is conducted; and are also assured, that such hard indigestible bodies, are so far from being useful, that they in many instances excite much disturbance in the first passages, before they are expelled; or lodge in the hollows of the intestines, until, by a gradual accretion, they are grown so large, as to prove the cause of ileus, or other fatal distemper.

The specimens here exhibited, were voided by a poor man, who, after a lingering and painful illness of several months duration, is since dead. The early symptoms of his complaint were a pain and circumscribed swelling on the right side of the body, about the head of the colon; together with symptoms of indigestion, and an irregular state of the bowels, which were sometimes loose, and at others constipated.

Soon after the expulsion of these concretions, the fullness in the side abated, leaving behind it a tensive cordy tumour, stretching to the extent of several inches, but which at length gradually diminished, and then totally disappeared. The hectic fever however, which had subsisted prior to their expulsion, was continued afterwards, and in the end sunk him.

What morbid changes had taken place in the abdominal viscera, I was prevented from ascertaining, the opening of the body having been refused.

On

On a Case of Premature Delivery.

Practitioners have hitherto confined themselves to the exciting of premature delivery, to such cases of distortion of the pelvis as had previously been consigned to the use of the crotchet. This important fact was first promulgated by Mr. Barlow, of Bolton, (Med. Facts and Obs. vol. viii.) and it has since been confirmed by the experience of Mr. Hardman, of Manchester, (Medical and Physical Journal) and is now I believe pretty generally followed as a rule of practice in such cases. The preservation of the child is obviously the primary object for the bringing on of premature labour in the distorted pelvis; yet, if the safety of the mother, under particular circumstances, without distortion, should require similar means to be employed, with safety to the child, surely no good reason can be assigned why they ought not to be adopted. On this untrodden field I have lately ventured, and with a result entirely satisfactory.

Mrs. W——, a woman of a delicate habit of body, and the mother of many children, had, during all her former pregnancies, been much troubled with sickness and vomiting, and, contrary to what usually happens, both these symptoms had rather increased than diminished, after quickening, and continued until she was brought to bed.

Before this last pregnancy, she had not lain in of six years; yet even this long interval had produced no beneficial change in her constitution, for the former symptoms of sickness and vomiting recurred, and with increased violence. I was first requested to see her when she was about ten weeks off the full time; a cough, from which she was seldom free, was then much aggravated by a severe cold which she had caught; her stomach was in so irritable a state as to retain scarcely any thing taken into it, and she was tormented besides with an almost incessant cardialgia. For the cardialgia she had had frequent recourse to magnesia suspended in simple water, which gave some relief at the moment, and usually staid with her, but by the frequency of its repetition its laxative effect had proved considerable, and contributed very much to reduce her.

In the course of my attendance she took the carbonic acid gas, either in the effervescing draught, or as combined in Henry's soda water; lime and mint-waters, with and without colombo, absorbent and aromatic powders, the aqua kali, and other remedies; the stomach was embrocated with opiate and aromatic embrocations; and re-

course was also had to blisters. Opium in a solid form was the only medicine from which she experienced any relief; and latterly the tincture of opium was administered by way of glyster. Nevertheless, the irritability of the stomach went on increasing, and even a single grain of solid opium was at length rejected, so that no food could be retained to supply the natural waste of the body.

In this state of the case, I apprized both her and her friends, that the only hope of her recovery rested on the bringing on of premature labour, the particulars of which I endeavoured, by explanation, to render intelligible to them. While they were coming to a determination upon the subject, nutritious and opiate enemas were injected, and baths of milk were applied to the lower extremities. However, they all soon became impatient, and even urgent for her to submit to my proposal; convinced that her existence must be short, unless she could thus obtain relief.

Upon this solicitation, six weeks from her full time, about eight o'clock on the evening of the 24th of March, 1806, I ruptured the membranes, an event which was denoted by the usual sign; at six in the evening following, she was taken in labour; and, at ten the same evening, she was delivered of a living child, after a labour, the other parts of the process of which were natural and easy.

From the time of her delivery, the sickness gradually abated, and she was enabled to retain some food upon her stomach; with the assistance of opium, her complaints by degrees left her; and, though still delicate, she is nearly restored to her former state of health. The child is still alive, and likely to live.

The principle of exciting premature delivery being once received, it may be easily transferred to other cases than those of distortion. In the present instance, the experiment has been fully justified, not only by the saving of the child, but by the preservation of the life of the mother, for which indeed it was here instituted. But notwithstanding my success in the present case, and my sense of duty to repeat the experiment under similar circumstances, I cannot too earnestly protest against the hasty adoption of such a measure. Language can ill convey a proper sense of my anxiety pending the decision; and I do entreat that it may be carried into effect only upon the most urgent necessity to preserve life, and after the most mature deliberation.

On

On a Case of Polypus of the Nose.

The instances to be found in books of a large polypus extracted from the nose, are few. Indeed, for the most part, it is a complaint more troublesome than dangerous, and remediable by the most simple means. One species of polypus, however, is cancerous; and as cancer is still held to be the opprobrium of art, this species will accordingly stand as an exception to the general course of experience.

The specimen, of which an engraving of the natural size is here given, was extracted from the nose, or rather throat of a young man, about seventeen years of age; it had completely plugged up the posterior nostrils, and pharynx, and by pressing upon the epiglottis, had impeded respiration, as well as hindered deglutition.

In endeavouring to extract this polypus, the base of it being downwards, as represented in the drawing, I made long and strenuous efforts through the mouth, both with my fingers and with forceps, to detach it from its adhesions; and these efforts failing of success, I introduced a silver wire up the right nostril, and, through the mouth, drew it sufficiently low down to be passed over the base of the tumour; the wire was then alternately raised and tightened until I had carried it as near the root as I could. By means of the double tube, described in Mr. B. Bell's Surgery, I was then enabled to make a considerable degree of compression upon the part included within the ligature; this was still further tightened every day until on the fourth the polypus sloughed off without any hæmorrhage ensuing; and after exciting great fear of suffocation at the moment, it was ejected by an effort to vomit.

His breath was subsequently very fetid, and an ichorous discharge distilled down the throat, but he found a corrective for both, in the inhalation of the carbonic acid gas.

Some time after the removal of the larger polypus, a smaller one, of a loose texture, appeared through the anterior nostril, and separated spontaneously.

As this case occurred fifteen years ago, and I have heard nothing of the patient since, I conclude, that the relief yielded by the operation was permanent.

To

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

Gentlemen,

In your 86th Number there are some Observations by Dr. Kinglake, on a paper I sent you respecting the treatment of burns; he seems principally to be offended with the certainty, or rather daringness of my prognosis. Had the Doctor read my first Essay on the subject, he would have seen the source from whence I drew my experience, an authority to which he owns "all must bow assent, when that experience has been unquestionable." I have there shewn that patients immersed in pure liquid fire, have by one treatment been exhausted by pain and fever in the space of nine days; that by another, existence was prolonged to the twelfth; and that by a third the patient was saved; and this, when all other circumstances, except the treatment, was alike. It is seldom a medical writer can so clearly prove the utility of his practice; circumstances happily occurred to me, to ascertain so important a point. I gave the result to my brethren, and am happy to think that in this age of deception, and in the delusive science of medicine, all practitioners who have tried it, and compared it with the other means generally recommended, have acknowledged its superiority, and the relations I have made to be founded on truth. Thus I have shewn the field I had for experience was extensive; and the conclusions fairly drawn from that experience, authorises me to make the assertion which has offended Dr. Kinglake.

Now let me refer to Dr. Kinglake's experience on this subject; he says, that an early and unremitted application of cold water has, in numerous instances of burns and scalds under his own direction, given all the aid that could either be wished for by the patient or practitioner, i. e. I suppose, that the patient so scalded or burnt, got well. Of this fact I shall not for a moment doubt; but what does it prove? merely that burns or scalds, of a certain extent, will get well in defiance of the application of cold water. It is not in these accidents alone I have known Nature triumphant over every officious interference of art, which have retarded her progress in re-establishing the equilibrium of health; no, but we must allow there are means by which she may be aided in her endeavours; for if I find in extreme cases, that death is the result of one mode, and life of another, I think I may fairly conclude, that in cases of less violence, the

treatment

treatment according to the *principle* laid down in extreme cases, must be the fittest; though I fully and freely believe, that cases have gotten well by very different means, though not so soon, or with so little pain. A gentleman was scalded, and he used Perkins's tractors; he got well, and recommended the tractors in all cases. Was he capable of judging? (would Dr. Kinglake recommend them?) Dr. Warwick, to convince him of their inutility, allowed both his hands to be scalded; the one was tractorised, and the other done nothing to; the pain of each was equal, and they went through the curative process in the same time. To please the patient or practitioner in the cure of a disease may be delusive, but to know that you have been instrumental in aiding Nature, requires a knowledge of her laws in that disease, and to know what she would have done without your assistance. When the comparative effects of different treatment in the same disease are fairly made, we may surely then expect to arrive at the first principles on which the treatment of such diseases ought to be conducted. In accidents of this kind I have traced their comparative effects, I have stated them in different Essays, and the mass of evidence from other practitioners, in support of the principles I have adopted are so convincing in my own mind, that in this department we have little more to do than generally to diffuse the knowledge of the facts already accumulated. That my practice is approved and diffused, I shall give some observations from a late American work: Dr. Redman Cox, in a publication he conducts, called "The Philadelphia Medical Museum," has given some account of my opinions on this subject, illustrated by some cases which strongly prove its efficacy, more particularly one in the second volume, which I am induced to quote.

"Ann M'Quicker, five years of age, living with Mr. Robert Smith, No. 28, South Second Street: On the 11th of January, 1805, her clothes, which were callico, took fire, whilst she was sitting by the stove, and were nearly burnt off her back; the child in great agony ran into the street, in the midst of the snow, and by the endeavours of some to put out the flames, the clothes were stripped off her, carrying with the cinders the cuticle and skin in some places to an extent of surface, whose circumference, five feet in length of string would barely surround. She was taken into a neighbour's house almost in a state of nakedness, and a most miserable spectacle, arising from the mixture of blood and half burnt cinder, &c. adhering to this extensively injured surface. A medical gentleman

gnetleman then in the neighbourhood, recommended the application of cold milk to the burn, and laudanum to be used internally. As no advantage was derived from this, and as the child suffered the most violent pain, I was requested to see her, as I happened to be at one of the neighbours. Uncertain of meeting with the gentleman who had previously prescribed for the child, and anxious if possible to afford her some relief, I concluded to go, and found her worse than had been represented. She was suffering under the most violent chilly fits I ever witnessed, and seemed as if it would carry her off, and the pain of the burn appeared to be absorbed in the superior suffering of the chill, for she exclaimed continually, whilst her teeth were violently chattering in her head, "Cover me, cover me!"

"The burn extended from the right axilla to below the great trochanter of the same side, over the clavicle and breast, and beyond the sternum, in some parts over the abdomen beyond the linea-alba, and the upper parts of the pudenda; backwards, it extended to the spine, nearly in a right line down, and the greater portion of the inferior part of the arm was either raw or in blisters. The fire had extended its influence considerably beyond the boundary of the sore, as was evident from the erysipelatous blush, and from several small blisters scattered here and there. It appeared scarcely possible that so young a child should survive so extensive a wound, and even if the first violence of the injury was overcome, it remained doubtful if the copious suppuration would not be greater than she could support. Nevertheless, I felt persuaded that nothing could serve her but Kentish's plan, and I ordered immediately spirit of turpentine on rags to the whole surface of the sore; from the hurry I neglected to have it warmed, which would probably have aided in sooner removing the chill. In the mean time she took thirty drops of laudanum, and the rags were kept constantly wet till the liniment was prepared, as a permanent application. The laudanum was repeated, as the chill did not entirely subside, and the pain continued violent for several hours. She was ordered the use of wine and water to drink, and the liniment was applied anew at bed-time, and some more laudanum, which relieved her, but did not prevent a restless night. The following day, the 12th, the pain though great was much alleviated, and the liniment was continued with occasional doses of laudanum. She complained of great difficulty in swallowing, which was ascribed to the flame having been drawn into the fauces. 13th, Symptoms the same;

same; slight appearance of suppuration; the blackness of the sore is now chiefly removed by the tinder, &c. adhering to the ointment, and coming away with the dressing. On the 14th, suppuration commenced, and became daily more copious; she was now ordered laxative medicines and put on a strict diet. One part was conspicuous of about five or six inches diameter, in the lower part of the abdomen, bounded by the pubes and linea alba, the ilium, and a line from thence to the navel, which seems to be so much destroyed that a deep slough may probably come away. As suppuration was now well advanced, I applied about the 16th, Turner's cerate, chiefly as an estimate of the value of either application in such an extensive burn. The result was, the child was worse all the day and night, with additional fever and pain, and considerable alteration in the healthy aspect of the sore. The liniment consequently was reapplied with great relief; her bowels were moved with senna and manna, and by the next day things were as favourable as before.

"20th. Pain still very considerable from the great extent of the sore, which precludes the smallest motion without rubbing some part of it. She is obliged to be shifted bodily out of bed, in order to be dressed, which causes much pain, as she is forced to stand the whole time. The suppuration became now very copious, I therefore again tried Turner's cerate, and chalk finely levigated, but the alteration for the worse, in twenty-four hours, was so great, that I was in no hurry to renew the trial; the turpentine liniment again restored its healthy state. During all this time she was strictly dieted, and so highly excitable was her system, that from foolishly giving her a small piece of chicken for dinner, which she thought she could eat, a violent degree of fever took place, which kept her restless and uneasy all night, with augmented pain of sore; and when dressed in the morning, in place of fine healthy granulations and suppuration, an ugly ill-conditioned ulcer, with sanious discharge, presented itself to view. Purging and close attention to diet once more, in a short time, overcame this, and the edges were rapidly cicatrizing. It was now thought adviseable to get her into the hospital, as from the extent of the sore, it would take a great time to heal, and she was admitted January 31, 1805; in a short time it became necessary to order bark in decoction with jellies, &c. Serpentaria also, with other remedies calculated for the debilitated state of her stomach, were employed, by which means she recruited; the sore healed rapidly

pidly under the use of Turner's cerate, so that by the middle of March, it was not larger than the palms of both hands, and confined to that part which I have stated to have been the most injured by the fire. A solution of white vitriol at this time hastened its cicatrization, and on the 11th of May she was discharged cured. Had she not accustomed herself to pick the sore, it probably would have been well two or three weeks sooner, as for four or five weeks previous to this it had not been more than from two to three inches in diameter.

"On measuring the circumference of the cicatrix before she left the hospital, it required a string of four feet six inches to surround it. I have above observed, that five feet would not have surrounded the extent of the injury sustained in the first instance, especially if that of the arm is included, which in the present measurement is not adverted to.

"The above instance, if I had had any doubts before of the effects of Kentish's plan of treating burns, would have completely silenced them; it gives me pleasure to add, that the physician who first prescribed for the patient, and who had had frequent opportunities of seeing very extensive injuries from burns and scalds, in the large plantations of some of the West India islands, was beyond measure gratified, at the powerful and rapid effects of the plan pursued above, which he said, he should have been fearful of using had he not been convinced of its mildness and utility by so striking an example."

This case is given by the Editor (Dr. Coxe) who adds in a note:

"I cannot, from a review of the above, and other cases of burns, which have come under my notice, but protest against the plan of Sir James Earle, of applying ice to burns, even of the most extensive nature. I have never seen his work on the subject, and can judge of it only by partial extracts."

The above case is too important, and too much to the point, to be allowed to pass without some observations. From the situation the child was in when Dr. Coxe first saw her, had he entertained the same ideas with Dr. Kinglake, I have little doubt but all vital action would have been extinguished in a short time, and it would then have been ranked with the many cases we hear of, where the patient is dreadfully burnt, and dies in a few hours. The too suddenly checking the violent action occasioned by the fire, by applying cold milk and cold air, had nearly extinguished life; the most violent efforts were made by the system to arouse itself from the fatal torpor, which by the

the fortunate giving (by Dr. Coxe) both external and internal stimulants, was happily effected. The danger of suddenly checking an increased action may be observed in a variety of circumstances; the taking a draught of cold water when the body is heated, occasions sometimes the most dreadful effects; such as dimness of sight, staggering, difficult respiration, coldness of the extremities, imperceptible pulse, and, in the course of a few minutes, death.

But as I look upon the investigation of first principles to be of the greatest consequence, and that we should cautiously avoid error; I feel obliged to Dr. Kinglake for opposing those I have laid down, as I trust his motives are pure; and as he has had considerable experience of the effects of cold water in such cases, I would be obliged to him if he would, in the next case that occurs to him, try my method, and candidly relate the result: I think he need not fear the safety of his patient, as not only my experience, but that of many of the most eminent practitioners in the kingdom, will warrant him in the experiment. The opinion of the physician who prescribed the cold milk, and who had seen in the West Indies many accidents of the kind, is of great value; he could form a comparison; his judgment is of itself a host; for had he not seen and been convinced of its mildness and utility, he, like many others, could not have conceived it possible; it is principally, because it shocks our early prejudices that my plan is thought harsh and terrible; but in reality it is the most mild and soothing, which under these circumstances could be imagined, and leads the easiest and readiest way to health. But to return to Dr. Coxe's case; the first part of the treatment until suppuration was successful beyond expectation; how he was disappointed in the use of cerat. lap. calamin. I am at a loss to account for, unless it was, as Mr. Harrold supposes may frequently be the case, that the ointment was *rancid*; when it ceases to be a mild application, and proves unpleasantly stimulating. This I should apprehend was the case, for it is afterwards mentioned, that the sore in the hospital healed rapidly under the use of the same cerate. The Doctor certainly did not give the chalk a fair trial; twenty-four hours was not enough to form a judgment from; as to not appearing so clean or healthy, it cannot be expected to have the same florid look, nor is it desirable it should; had the Doctor had more faith, and continued the chalk, I do not doubt he would have been as much pleased with

its

its effects, as he owns he is with the first part of the treatment. Should he have a further opportunity, being now in a state to form a comparison, I hope he will make it, and with the same candour he has used in the former relations. The utility of purging and a strict diet are beautifully illustrated by the latter treatment of the case, by which all the principles I have endeavoured to illustrate in my Essays are fully justified: and it is by experience like this I wish these principles to be tried. I am fully aware of the consequence of first principles; the effects of those I have endeavoured to elucidate, will not be confined merely to injuries from fire; they must influence the reasoner in a variety of morbid actions; and on that account merit a cautious and temperate investigation, by which their value may be duly appreciated. Had not my paper already appeared too long (owing to Dr. Coxe's case, which I did not think it fair to abridge), I should have sent you some other cases, strongly in favour of my plan; but these I refer to another opportunity.

I am, &c.

Bristol, May 10, 1806. G. KENTISH.

P. S. I beg Mr. Harrold to accept my thanks for the attention with which he has read my Essays; it is very satisfactory to an author, whose only wish is to convey information, (though by the bye, I fear it is not the wish of all medical writers) to know that he is understood. I congratulate him on the opportunity he has already had, and I hope he may have many more, to confirm and extend the principles which are so satisfactorily demonstrated.

On compressing the Femoral Artery at the Groin. By Mr. John Ring, Jun. *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London.*

I Am induced to offer you the following case for insertion in your Journal, as affording a strong illustration of two points of practical importance:

1st. That the femoral artery may be successfully compressed at the groin, even under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

2dly.

2dly. That the operation of tying this artery will sometimes succeed under appearances the most discouraging.

J. Hiscock, of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, a shoemaker, in the act of cutting a piece of leather with a long slender knife, wounded the femoral artery; a sudden gush of blood took place, followed by a swelling of the wounded part, and syncope. In this state he was put to bed. For some days he got up occasionally, using discutient applications; the real nature of the wound not being ascertained. The swelling, however, continuing to increase, attended with a pulsation, removed all doubts respecting it. At the expiration of three weeks, I was consulted, and found him reduced by repeated hæmorrhages; a flushed countenance, and a slight cough; the whole thigh swollen and inflamed, and the tumor on the inside of it, extending about nine inches, in the middle of which was the wound, now enlarged to nearly the size of a shilling, stopped up by a coagulum. No time was to be lost. I recommended the operation, which was immediately assented to, and I was requested to perform it. Expecting considerable difficulty, I availed myself of the assistance of my friend Mr. Surrage of Wincanton, as well as that of the practitioner who consulted me. Having seen several instances of accidents occurring during the performance of operations, from the brass or tape of the tourniquet giving way, we procured a common sized door key, and filled the bowl of it with broad tape, so as to make a good compress.

After screwing the tourniquet as tight as we possibly could, I began my incision from the lower part of the tumor upwards, and had no sooner reached the wound, and slightly loosened the coagulum filling it, with the knife, than a sudden gush of blood took place from the artery. On Mr. Surrage's attempting to tighten the tourniquet, the tape snapped. I immediately pushed my hand through the coagula, to compress the artery against the bone, and Mr. Surrage applied the key to the groin. I soon found, by the pulsation of the artery ceasing, that the pressure at the groin was effectual; and on removing my fingers no hæmorrhage ensued. Fearing Mr. Surrage would not be able to keep an adequate pressure, during the operation, and as a comparatively small loss of blood would be attended with fatal consequences, a second tourniquet was applied, but, from the swollen and inflamed state of the thigh, it was found wholly insufficient to stop the circulation; and we were under the necessity of trusting to the compression on the groin. The incision, to the length of the tumor, being completed,

compleated, and about three pounds of coagulated blood removed, the fascia, containing the vessels, was la d open; and the vein being drawn aside, an incised wound, about the third of an inch, was discovered in the artery. Not a drop of blood was flowing from it. A double ligature was then passed under the artery, the upper one being tied, and the pressure at the groin removed. In a few moments, a small stream issued from the lower extremity. The lower ligature was then tied, the artery divided between them, and both ligatures secured in the manner recommended by Mr. H. Cline. The sides of the cavity were supported by slips of adhesive plaster, the integuments not admitting of sutures. In a few days an extensive suppuration came on, attended with considerable sloughing, which gradually lessened, and in about a month entirely ceased. The lower ligature separated on the tenth day, and the upper one on the twenty-first. In six weeks the wound was healed. The patient at first walked on his toes, from the bent position of his leg during his long confinement. He now walks nearly as well as ever; and the thigh is recovering its natural size.

South Molton Street.

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

Gentlemen,

HAVING experienced much vexation and disappointment in the employment of all the usual remedies for hooping cough, I was induced, by the very powerful effects of the nitrat of silver in diseases somewhat analogous, to make trial of it; the first instances in which I used it justified a perseverance, and I can now, from pretty extensive experience, assert, that it possesses at least *equal* efficacy to any other medicine hitherto recommended in that troublesome disorder; I have always given it in the form of pill, made up with the smallest possible quantity of bread crumb, in which state, from the very minute size of the pills, it possesses the advantage of being easily concealed in a little jelly, or any substance of a similar nature, which a child can be prevailed upon to take.

I am, &c.

EDWARD JONES,

Member of the College of Surgeons.

Hall, Montgomeryshire,
May 24, 1106.

Dr. Kinglake in Reply to Mr. Harrold, on Burns and Scalds.

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

Gentlemen,

It is without reluctance that I enter into a controversial discussion with Mr. Harrold, on the subject of burns and scalds, as he appears to be actuated both by sentiments and principles in his philosophical inquiries, much too correct to endanger any illiberal consequence from the collision of our opinions.

The reason which Mr. H. states for being dissatisfied with cold applications in cases of burns and scalds is, that "he had too frequently seen the ill effect" of them. My reason for vindicating them is, that they have never *failed* in my observation, to an extent that could warrant me in resorting to any other remedy. It was not my design so much to object to the opposite mode of treatment, as to defend the topical use of cold water from the unqualified and unmerited reproach charged on it. Dr. Kentish's terebinthinate remedy, as well as Mr. H's explanation of its mode of operating, shall be adopted by me the moment that cold water shall cease to realise every benefit that could be wished. Until then, the partizans of the opposite treatment must not attempt, by hypothetical argument, to eclipse the luminous evidence of my senses; to persuade me that demonstrative proof is in reality a delusion, a mere phantom of imagination.

Were your Journal at liberty to report a large variety of instances of the direct and curative efficacy of topical cold in burns and scalds, it would not be difficult for me to furnish them in ample abundance; but surely, such examples would be deemed superfluous, too trite and common placed to find admission in a repository of original and novel intelligence. One fact by your permission I will relate, as it is of recent date, and occurred in my own family. A female servant occupied in the employment of washing, in transferring a pailful of boiling ley from one vessel to another, by accident fell, and received the contents of the pail on one leg, from the knee to the foot. The torture was extreme. The leg was instantly immerged into a pail of cold water, and there retained for a few minutes. The

pain immediately became inconsiderable. The stocking after a short time was removed, when vesication was apparent throughout the whole extent of the scalded part. The accident occurred towards the evening; the patient soon after retired to bed, was provided with a deep vessel full of cold water, and was desired to keep cloths wetted in that fluid on the part during the night, renewing them as often as they might become warm. Finding immersion more effectual in allaying the pain, the patient resorted to it about the middle of the night, by sitting on the bed-side and putting the leg into the vessel of cold water. The relief now became so complete, that sound sleep *inadvertently* ensued; this unconscious state of tranquillity was rendered sufficiently commodious by *involuntarily* lying down on one side at the edge of the bed. In this situation the patient remained with the leg in the cold water until about six o'clock in the morning, which was her usual time of rising. The extremity was therefore uninterruptedly kept in cold water during a period of about six hours. In awaking, the patient was equally surprised and gratified at finding that an accidentally protracted application of the cooling remedy had effectually subdued all pain and inflammation. The injured part retained a slight redness, the vesicated cuticle was empty, unbroken, and wrinkled.

The patient resumed her usual avocations the following day, and had no further complaint than that of a slight sore at the heel, caused by the pressure of the shoe. This scald was seen by several persons who were conversant with accidents of that nature, treated not indeed with the terebinthinate remedy, but in the usual manner, by olive oil and what are esteemed cooling ointments, and they were astonished at the rapid and perfect cure which had been effected by the *sole* application of cold water. This case stands not alone, it is the common domestic practice in this neighbourhood on the receipt of a burn or a scald, directly to plunge the injured part into cold water; and in as far as any thing is known to me to the contrary, the relief has been instantaneous, and the cure as speedy as could be reasonably desired. Thus much for practice.

It is however strange, *passing* strange, that what succeeds under the management of one person, should fail in the same physical and moral circumstances under that of another. Mr. H. stands too high in my estimation for veracity, and has too strong a claim to my confidence to admit of my doubting the sincerity of his professions. He believes himself to be correct, I believe myself to be so likewise.

likewise. Where then is the fallacy? Certainly not in the nature of things, but in the fallible reasoning of such fallible creatures as Mr. H. and myself. I shall hereafter review my practice in the use of topical cold to burns and scalds, and shall with scrupulous fidelity restate my opinion of the treatment. Mr. H. will make no undue concession to the doubt in question, by doing the same. This procedure may at length mutually convince us where the error lies, and that too much more decidedly than is likely to be effected by speculative discussions of the subject.

Mr. H. justly remarks, "If any man will be hardy enough to reason against facts, I do not see upon what ground he can be met. I must suppose that the principal object of a liberal writer is an inquiry after truth. Doctor Kinglake has, I think, been attacked unfairly; but why should he employ the same unfair weapon? The evidence of a respectable man ought not to be questioned until the experiment has failed in the hands of another; for, after all, experience must decide, and every mode of reasoning must prove futile without its support."

These sentiments are worthy of Mr. H. they should be made the *polar star* of scientific researches. But how do they apply to my conduct? My objections to the heating mode of treating the injury under consideration are offered in defence of a remedy which, in my experience, has been found adequate to every curative purpose; to rescue its just fame from the charge of its being accessary to the death of a patient in certain difficult cases referred to by Doctor Kentish, if it were adopted in bar of spirit of turpentine, which is contended to be *alone* infallible in saving life when imminently endangered by burns or scalds. If this is "truth," it is so only to Dr. Kentish, Mr. Harrold, and other advocates of the doctrine. It is not *truth* to me. The prompt, decisive, and adequate virtue of topical cold is the "truth that is the object of my inquiry," and which cannot be invalidated by any *theory* that may be opposed to it. *Facts, indisputable facts,* only can determine the question at issue.

Mr. Harrold refuses to "compliment" me for my analogy of a *runaway* horse," saying, "it appears to him to be infinitely more fanciful than just, and to have no other relation to the subject in question than matter has to mind." It were unreasonable in me to desire a stronger relation in support of my simile of a "runaway horse," than Mr. H. unconsciously concedes, in asserting, that it has no other connection than matter has to mind. To

 state

state the inseparable quality of the connection subsisting between matter and mind, would be to exemplify the strongest instance of reciprocity of power that could possibly be adduced. No theory of animated nature can dispense with this sort of connection. It is the ground of all efficient power, it constitutes the cause and effect on which depend the infinite phenomena of the physical world. Surely then the comparison of the "runaway horse" may be applied in illustration of the excitable and stimulating powers of organic life, much more appositely than Mr. H. would insinuate by his erroneous idea respecting the relation obtaining between matter and mind.

In opposition to my opinion, that gradually reducing inflammatory excitement by withholding a small portion only of the stimulating violence is likely to occasion gangrene and to terminate in death, Mr. H. charges me with having "evidently confounded the violence of the exciting cause with the violence of the consequent action." Where is this confusion Mr. H. alludes to? "The exciting cause" in the subject under discussion is *spirit of turpentine*, the "consequent action" is the inflammation it sustains. No *confusion* appears to be here made of cause and effect; but violent action is very naturally considered as resulting from a violent exciting cause, all which, in my apprehension, is of pernicious tendency.

Mr. H. now avails himself of the utmost latitude of analogy, in supposing that because the effects of excessive cold are best remedied by a *slow* application of heat, so likewise are those of immoderate heat or excitement by *gradually* diminishing the power of the exciting cause. The cases however do not appear to be parallel. The influence of excessive cold on the living animal fibre reduces the active powers of life to a state bordering on death; such a state of vital power is too feeble to admit of violent excitement without risking a mortal exhaustion of its sinking remains. A slow augmentation of exciting power in such circumstances is therefore most safe, and best adapted to restore and establish the energies of life. But does the converse of this reasoning hold with respect to a part suffering from a burn or any other similar cause, to a degree as to be verging on gangrene? Would it be expedient on such occasions to withhold or abstract no more of *stimulant violence* than it would be right to add of *heat* for the removal of numbness from excessive cold? Such procedure would protract the duration of inflammatory disease, counteract the natural tendency to a diminution

tion of its violence from the loss of motive power, which its continuance necessarily occasions, and finally endanger the exhausted or lifeless condition of fibre which constitutes the gangrenous state.

To put the familiar instance of visceral inflammation occasioned by either the stimulus of distension or by any other hurtful power, ought the morbid excitement to be removed *gradually* to insure recovery? In thus graduating the agency of stimulating power, it should be remembered that a slight reduction only of inflammatory excitement would permit the disease to exist long enough eventually to destroy life, as certainly as might be effected by its acute or undiminished violence. Would it not therefore be most advisable at once to enter on the great work of avoiding the concomitant danger, by removing with the utmost rapidity the morbid excess of excitement. Fevers may be reduced; inflammations may be mitigated; yet this abatement of violence will not prevent their actual continuance from progressively diminishing the energies of life, and eventually terminating the existence of the patient. Mr. H. would do well to recollect, amidst the subtilties of hypothesis, that though life is supported by stimulating agency, yet that the excesses and irregularities of excitement are the common causes of death, and that whatever may have occasioned a departure from the standard of health, whether such departure should consist in an excessive or deficient action of vital power, a prompt restoration of that standard is the eligible mode of cure. The removal of diseased action is in no instance likely to be too speedy. The state of disease indeed is not susceptible of so instantaneous a conversion to health as could involve much risk even on the Brunonian, or the expositor, Mr. H's scheme of graduated stimulation.

Mr. H. expresses his surprise at my confounding what he calls "the *transient* application of a powerful exciting cause, and one that *continues* to operate with undiminished force," as is the case in instances of inflammatory disease. But is not this making a distinction where there is no difference? What cause of inflammation can operate with more violence than the external application of spirit of turpentine conjoined with the internal exhibition of stimulating medicines? Such treatment, in my expectation, would not be so "*transient*" as Mr. H. imagines, but would, in my estimate of its probable action, generate a state of excitement that would "continue to operate with undiminished force," as in the instance of original inflammation,

Mr. H. objects to my asserting, that diseases of direct debility require "liberal excitement," saying, that "this doctrine is any thing rather than Brunonian." It is not my purpose strictly to define and vindicate either what is or what is not Brunonian, but to deliver my own sentiments respecting the actions of organic life. The idea of accumulated excitability resulting from the extreme weakness or comparative inaction attending an insufficient application of stimulating agents, has ever been in my judgment much too visionary to admit of being substantiated. If through deficient nutriment, excessive cold, the debilitating influence of immoderate grief, or the sedative operation of any other cause, the powers of life should be reduced to a low ebb, will it be said that vital energy or excitability has gone on to amass in such circumstances, that it has not been expended, and therefore must be redundant? This would be to expect the production of an effect without a cause. A *negative* condition of vital power cannot be *positively* active. The generating and amassing of vital power is the function of health, not of disease. All cases of debility, whether directly or indirectly induced, are marked by a deficiency of active energy; a tremulous irregularity in the movement of every fibre has superceded on such occasions, the equable and unyielding tone of healthful power. The natural renewal of strength after fatigue, on discontinuing the exertion which had tired, results from a salutary process founded on the innate resources of life, and does not obtain when disease interferes with its regular performance. The mode of recruiting strength in cases of direct, as well as indirect debility, is to furnish the genial excitement afforded by nutritious support, and to remove, as soon as possible, the weakening influence of diseased action. By this mode strength may be restored, not indeed by exhausting superfluous excitability, but by actually generating the healthful power of life. That the torpor of disease should spontaneously terminate in an exuberance of vital power is much less probable, than that it should proceed to palsy and death, if not seasonably obviated by nutritive and other salubrious stimulants.

It is not my wish to treat any opinion of Mr. H. with levity or neglect; his candour is entitled to my high respect, and warrants me in presuming that he will indulge me in enjoying my own persuasion in physiological subjects, until it shall be controverted by an irresistible shew of reason, and of facts. I am, &c.

ROBERT KINGLAKE.

Taunton, May 22, 1806.

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the Sherborne Mercury for May 5. is the following correspondence, which, I doubt not, will prove interesting to your readers.

" THE RAVAGES OF THE SMALL-POX.

" To Dr. CREASER, *Bath.*

" DEAR SIR,

" The small-pox is raging with unexampled mortality, in consequence of inoculation, in the neighbourhood of Stogursey; and, among the few who have been prevailed on to submit to this dreadful disease, I am informed that eight or nine have fallen victims.

" You will startle at hearing, that professional men dip their lancets in this cruel poison; and communicate an uncontroulable disease to their fellow creatures. You will be still more astonished at finding, that the minds of some respectable inhabitants are still warped by prejudice against the cow-pock, as a preventive of this scourge of the human race; but your wonder will cease when you learn, that a story is in circulation, and believed by many people, of a lady who has been corresponding with the immortal Jenner, whose opinion she represented as repugnant to the reputation of the cow-pock; and this as freely as may be, declaring that Dr. Jenner himself has no great opinion of the practice.

" Is this possible? Are these the sentiments of that great man? If so, he must be strangely altered since last summer; when I had the pleasure of meeting you at his hospitable mansion. However, it has had a considerable effect on the minds of the ignorant and unwary; and the example of this lady, who has had her own children inoculated for the small-pox, is an additional motive to induce others to follow it.

" I have inoculated two thousand and seventeen for the cow-pock, without a single instance of failure, or any alarming occurrence: and there can be no doubt, where medical men are attentive, and procure proper vaccine virus, of its proving the greatest blessing ever bestowed by heaven on man.

"But I believe there are some inveterate enemies of this practice through ignorance, and others through obstinacy; who will not suffer any evidence, however strong, to impress their minds with conviction; and who will not be guided by any experience, however extensive.—I trust you will communicate to our friend this report concerning him, as I am not certain of his address at this time; and I will thank you for an answer, as soon as you receive his.

I am, &c.

Wiveliscombe Dispensary,
April 7, 1806.

HENRY SULLY."

"To HENRY SULLY, Esq.

"DEAR SIR,

"In consequence of your information, that a report had been industriously circulated in the vicinity of Stogursey, purporting that Dr. Jenner had abandoned his opinion concering vaccination, I addressed a letter to him on the subject; and I am authorised by him to declare, that this story is totally unfounded; that he never, either in conversation or correspondence, gave the smallest hint of any alteration of opinion on the subject, but that, on the contrary, every day produces new evidence of the security and advantages of vaccination, both here and in foreign countries.

"Had I not had ample experience, for many years, of the industry and malignity of the opponents of vaccination, I should wonder at the existence of so bare-faced a fabrication as that in question. A very small portion of the active efforts, which are made by the enemies of mankind, to perpetuate one of its greatest scourges, the small-pox, would, if properly directed, be sufficient for its extinction.

"How base and criminal is this conduct! and how consistent, in point of atrocity, are the means with the end! I have the pleasure to communicate to you the thanks of the Royal Somerset Jennerian Society, for your successful endeavours, in the prosecution of their plan; and I am also commissioned by our friend Dr. Jenner, to present you with his acknowledgments for the same.

I am, &c.

THOMAS CREASER."

Bath, April 13, 1806.

This

This correspondence is an incontestible proof, in addition to many others which I have already laid before the public, that the opponents of vaccination do not hesitate to invent, as well as to circulate, the most gross and impudent falsehoods. This has been their practice, from the earliest periods of vaccination, to the present hour; and these falsehoods they have propagated, and still propagate, in every form,

——— ——— ——— ne quid inausum,
Aut intentatum, scelerisve dolive relinquant.

Among others, of a similar kind to the foregoing, are the following, which I published in the year 1801; and which are a sufficient refutation of that other bare-faced and impudent falsehood, so often advanced in the face of day, and already so often refuted, namely, that the friends of vaccination have never instituted any inquiry, in order to ascertain the truth. *See Treatise on the Cow-pox, p.* 269.

A man, whose wife had the confluent small-pox, requested Mr. Kelson of Sevenoaks, to inoculate him for the cow-pock, with which he complied, and desired to see him again in three days; but the man did not come again till after the expiration of a week, when he was inoculated again. This was on the tenth day, from the time when the small-pox had appeared on his wife.—The second inoculation took place; but too late to prevent the small-pox. It was, however, mitigated; for Mr. Kelson remarked, that the pustules turned much sooner than he had ever known them in any other instance, where the eruption was equally copious.

This case, however, gave rise to several false reports, which were at that time, as others of a similar kind have been since, countenanced by a despicable cabal; who have undesignedly been instrumental in promoting a cause which they meant to injure; and have reason to repent the discussion they provoked.

Then, as well as now, it will appear from the same publication, p. 270, they propagated a report that Dr. Jenner himself entertained a doubt of the efficacy of vaccination; and that his own servant, whom he vaccinated, had since died of the small-pox.—This report having been industriously circulated, and even mentioned in different medical societies, with some degree of confidence, I wrote to Dr. Jenner, in order to know what degree of credit it was entitled to; and received the following answer.

"The whole of the assertion you heard at the Medical Society, respecting my entertaining doubts of the efficacy of the cow-pox in preventing the small-pox, is

entirely

entirely false; and must have been invented by some malevolent person, with a base design. The idea I ever entertained of the security of the patient, has been strengthened by my late experiments. Many of those, who were inoculated with variolous matter, have again been subjected to the same test. Some have had sheets wrapped round them, in which those had lain, who had laboured under full burdens of the small-pox. Some have had the matter thrust up their nostrils; and others have been put into beds with those, who had the small-pox in its highest state of infection; but they all resisted its action."

Such were the rumours at that period, and such were the refutations of those rumours; yet, among the opponents of vaccination, persons have not been wanting, who assert, with the most unblushing effrontery, that no inquiry has been made into the subject.

The following is another specimen of the falsehoods, which are even now in circulation. A woman at Kensington, whose children had the itch, lately spread a report, that they had an eruption in consequence of the cow-pock. Having heard this report from a gentleman in Hanover Square, who is a member of parliament, and whose opinion must have great weight with the public, I inquired into it; and found it totally destitute of foundation. The children had indeed an eruption; but it was neither more nor less than the itch; and the mother confessed, that she had procured ointments from Mr. Faithhorn for this very disease. In order to conceal its real nature, she not only asserted, that her children had eruptions from the cow-pock, while she treated them as the itch; but also denied that her other children had the same disorder, which, on examination, I discovered to be a gross and palpable falsehood.

In the publication before quoted, p. 82, I long ago observed, "that such persons as had not seen the works of Jenner, nor examined what was written in favour of vaccination, had amused themselves with a newspaper, or a magazine; and poisoned their minds with the falsehoods there inserted, falsehoods known to be such by their own authors." I also observed, "that some of the unfavourable reports raised against the practice, were *palpable forgeries*; that the name of the person, perhaps, was mentioned, but not the residence; that no signature was affixed, *or only such as would injure the best cause*." The same course has still been pursued, and the same practice prevailed, from that period to the present hour.

In

In the same publication, p. 36, I remarked, that were I to recite all the arguments brought forward by Dr. Jenner alone, to prove that vaccine virus, in its perfect state, is a security against the small-pox, no unprejudiced reader would deny that I had sufficiently established my position;" but I also remarked, *that "artful and designing men had deluded the public by false representations;"* and "that one of them, when repeatedly called on, actually refused to give such evidence of the truth of his assertions, as he had publicly pledged himself to give; and shrunk from all inquiry."

I also stated, that some few respectable practitioners had been deluded by false reports, and expressed their apprehensions in a becoming manner; but that there are certain persons *in the lower order of the profession* who rise up in arms against it,—

> Omnigenûmque deûm monstra, et latrator Anubis,
> Contra Neptunum et Venerem, contraque Minervam,
> Tela tenent."

This was published in the year 1801, long before the question was agitated in parliament, yet it has been asserted again and again, with the most unblushing effrontery, by the opponents of vaccination, that *the learned Mr. Goldson* was the only person, except Dr. Moseley, who opposed the practice till that time. So ignorant are those gentlemen of what has been done by their own fraternity; or so desirous are they to forget, and that *the world* should also forget, *who* they are, and *what* they have done.

With regard to the forgeries against vaccination, I have adduced authorities on that head, in my answer to Doctor Moseley, in addition to those which I long ago adduced in my other publications. When I printed the account of the cases fabricated against the practice, by the second great antivaccinist, that champion of falsehood was still living, and still publishing other forgeries in this and other journals. The manner in which he at length terminated his unfortunate career, will, it is hoped, prove a warning to others, who are now treading in his steps.

These gentlemen are always pretending, though they know it to be false, that the friends of vaccination have never instituted any inquiry into the merits of the practice. In opposition to this bold and unfounded assertion, I shall here subjoin the free and unsolicited testimony of an author, who not being engaged in the busy scene of this metropolis, nor apparently having any particular interest

rest in the issue of the contest, is more likely to be impartial than certain gentlemen who have lately given their opinions on the subject. This testimony is extracted from a publication called, "A Concise Treatise on the Progress of Medicine, being the Substance of the Thurstonian Oration, delivered at Cambridge in 1802, by W. H. Williams, M. B. of Gonville and Caius College, Physician to the Ipswich Dispensary."

"I now come to the last, and greatest discovery of this, or perhaps any, splendid æra of medical improvement. I contemplate a blessing, which extends its benign influence from the palace to the cottage; which, though wealth might rejoice to purchase, is accessible to poverty; without the loss, or suspension, of its useful labour. This is the happy introduction of the vaccine inoculation, to supersede the prevalence, and extirpate, if possible, the existence, of that afflicting scourge the small-pox. To describe the simplicity of its inoculation, the safety of the disease, and the innocence of its effects, were superfluous, since each is become a matter of general notoriety. The opposition it met with, from the laudable caution of medical men, and the fears of the timid and affectionate parent, begin to subside; and indeed, may be said to disappear.

"Inaccurate statements of cases, and histories of the disease, where this inoculation was supposed to fail, or its effects to have disproved the allegations of its patrons and advocates, have, at various times, appeared; but *a candid and able investigation of those cases which seemed of importance, has been always instituted by the promoters of the vaccine inoculation, with a zeal that bespoke philanthropy, and an alacrity that manifested conscious rectitude.* The result of the investigation *has answered their best wishes, and vindicated this noble discovery, by an easy detection of the blunders, incapacity, or oversight of those, in whose hands the cases were said to have failed.*

"Various attempts have been made, to deprive Doctor Jenner of the honour of being the discoverer of vaccine inoculation; as, however, none deny him the merit of first making the discovery of its universal utility, and, in the words of Dr. Johnson, as *He only discovers who proves,* such attempts will be despised as impotent, or condemned as invidious.

"The first city in the world, with its chief magistrate at its head, aided and animated by the first nobility, and eminent commoners in the kingdom, has stood forwards the

the patron of the vaccine inoculation. The British legislature has expressed its mutually honourable approbation, by bestowing on its author the munificent liberality of a great nation.

"If life be dear, if it be a blessing to preserve the index of the mind, and the feelings of the heart, from being impaired or blotted out of the countenance,—if one dread blow from the dagger of death be foiled, and a shield added to the feeble arm of man,—if these be objects of admiration and gratitude, we must venerate the victory gained over the ravages of the small-pox by Dr. Jenner. How grateful is the office to speak the public gratitude!—how exalted the happiness to deserve it!

"Can I forget, then, his memory who pointed out to us so excellent a service? No! addressing ourselves gratefully to the manes of the venerable Dr. Caius, let us exclaim,

"O virum utilem sibi, suis, reipublicæ, et humano generi!"

Such is the voluntary tribute of applause offered to Dr. Jenner, and the friends of his valuable discovery, by an unbiassed author, whose testimony far outweighs that of all the self-interested medical opponents of vaccination in this metropolis; where, as Dr. Rowley justly observes, men are *jealous competitors for practice*.

To this testimony we may add that of Mr. Moore; who says, "The misrepresentations, and mistakes, of the anti-vaccinists, must be answered in the mass; it would be endless to refute them individually. The *misrepresentations are most numerous.* It is *to be hoped* that they are not formed with a bad design; but proceed from the same beneficent principle, which, in the early ages, so often occasioned the invention of pious frauds.

"With regard to *mistakes*, the impossibility of always avoiding them *in the small-pox*, has already been noticed; and, in some few instances, the same difficulty occurs *in the cow-pock*. All the peculiarities of this curious complaint were not to be detected at once: it was not to be expected, that within the first two or three years, the art of vaccination should be brought to perfection. *Not the slightest dependence*, however, *can be placed upon any one of Dr. Rowley's cases;* for he fairly owns, that where the small-pox followed vaccination, *he thought it quite irrelative to the question, to inquire whether the cow-pock took, or whether it was genuine or spurious.* Dr. Rowley must forgive me; but *he is evidently too much prepossessed, to be a fit person to investigate this subject.* It seems even probable,

bable, that when an eruption occurred, he would think it equally irrelative to inquire, whether it was really the small-pox, or some other eruption.

"It is superfluous to dwell longer on the subject; enough has been said, to repel all the objections hitherto brought against vaccination. Errors may possibly have occurred in the practice of this inoculation, as well as in that of the small-pox. They are inseparable from the exercise of every human art; but they constitute no objection to the principle of the practice, which is established in truth. A little more time will settle every disputed point; diffuse the knowledge that is acquired; and dispel the prejudices of *the inferior practitioners in medicine,* and of the vulgar.

"An improved method of treatment has rendered the small-pox less destructive than it formerly was; and inoculation commonly renders it safe to the person inoculated; yet it is admitted by all *eminent* and *candid* physicians, that a part of those who are inoculated, die. The proportion of deaths, under inoculation, it is difficult to ascertain; no practitioner, for obvious reasons, being willing to acknowledge *the whole truth* on this delicate point. All writers however agree in this, that *the confluent small-pox* is sometimes produced by *inoculation.* They likewise mention *epileptic fits* as *a frequent occurrence;* and there is *no man, whose testimony is worth listening to, who can dare to assert, that the confluent small-pox, and epileptic fits, are not very alarming circumstances.* As these are not uncommon, some, and especially the weakly, must sink under them.

"The small-pox then, notwithstanding the mitigation of the disease by inoculation, and the present improved state of medicine, continues to be a dreadful evil. It considerably diminishes the population of the world; afflicts a portion of the remainder with blindness, and excites the scrofula into action.

"It is to be hoped, that the opponents of vaccination will seriously reflect on what they are doing; and abate a little of *their cruel zeal.* Dr. Rowley's certainly carried him too far, when he brought *religion* to his aid; which has no more to do with vaccination, than with inoculation; or any other operation of surgery."

Mr. Moore afterwards observes, that Dr. Rowley has bewildered himself in a chaos of medical theology. "I shall therefore," says he, "take my leave of him; having, by these specimens, given a sufficient notion of *his intel-*

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lectual powers, and *those of his coadjutors.* It may fairly be inferred, that they are *not of that transcendant kind*, as to entitle them to treat the united medical professors, and distinguished practitioners, as far inferior to them, and even as mad men.

Mr. Moore is of opinion, that although *the authority* of the opponents of vaccination, in spite of all their vehemence, will have little weight with the enlightened part of the public; their *arguments* and *observations* will probably hasten a decision. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretel, that this decision will be against them, as it was in parliament; where, it was universally allowed, nothing could strengthen the evidence in favour of Dr. Jenner's petition more, than the witnesses that appeared in its favour, *except the witnesses that appeared against it.*

Mr. Moore observes, that our enemies, the French, have adopted vaccination with all the ardor natural to that enthusiastic people; who are anxious to promote their population, augment the number of their soldiers and sailors, and extend their power.—"And shall *we*, who find *so much difficulty in recruiting our military force*, obstinately continue to perpetuate a mortal disease, by inoculating for the small-pox, and refuse to adopt universally, a discovery made at home?"

" It is the fate of all *great discoveries*, to be opposed by *little minds.* When the immortal Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, all *distinguished* medical men understood his demonstration; and received it with rapture. But his discovery was opposed and ridiculed by *that part of the faculty*, who were incapable of comprehending it.

" When the inoculation of the small-pox was introduced into this country, it was likewise opposed by *the dregs of the profession*; and *the same objections*, accompanied with *the same species of proof*, were brought against it, as are now brought against vaccination. It was *falsely pretended*, that *humours* were thus introduced into the body; and that those who were inoculated were not secure from having the disease again; and lists of cases were published in support of these objections. It is to be hoped, that the opponents of vaccination will cease in time; and escape, by a candid recantation, from the mortifying reproach of being classed with those, who opposed the two great discoveries mentioned above.

" But the accomplishment of this object, which is so highly interesting, not only to the happiness of individuals, but also to the prosperity of the state, ought not to be left

left to the slow progress of reason against prejudice.—The legislature should interfere, in order to protect the people against those, who scatter a mortal contagion through the land."

As to the religious scruples, which the enemies of vaccination pretend to feel; no one who is acquainted with the *birth, parentage*, and *education, life, character* and *behavior*, of any one of them, can for a moment believe such scruples to be sincere.—They are a mere *ad captandum*, an artifice calculated to seduce the vulgar. Mr. Moore remarks, that a religious scruple has been the chief obstacle of inoculation in general. "*All enlightened Christians*," says he, "*saw the folly of this objection.* There is no precept in the gospel, to prohibit us from preserving ourselves from disease and death. As soon, therefore, as it was proved, that inoculation contributed to save our lives, *men of sense*, from duty, as well as from inclination, adopted it; and for the same reason, now that they are convinced vaccination is safer than the inoculation of the small-pox, they give the preference to the former."

Mr. Moore observes, that those gentlemen who doubted, or, at least, *affected to doubt*, the immense multitude of well authenticated facts favouring the practice, are credulous to excess of every obscure case of a contrary tendency. He observes, that this extraordinary discovery was quickly conveyed to every part of the globe, where letters have penetrated; that it was not a mere rumour, swallowed and diffused by the credulous populace; but propagated by *competent judges*,—*learned professors*,—*sagacious physicians*,—and *skilful surgeons*;—men who were fully aware of the danger of trusting to a plausible theory,—and even to the fallacies resulting from the representation of facts.

He adds, "Age, experience, and reason, make such men slow in adopting innovations. They trusted little to the trials of others; they repeated the experiments themselves.—The same effects invariably occurred; conviction followed.

"The ingenious, the prudent, the profound, in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, the Northern Nations, and the Indies, eagerly adopted this splendid discovery.—Even the prejudiced Turk has been tempted, in some degree, to abandon his confidence in predestination; and to inoculate with the cow-pock. Who, then, are those *confident* men, who venture to come in competition with such a conjunction of learning and intelligence? who have the bold-

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ness to arraign all that are eminent in medicine, in every part of the civilized world,—accusing them, not only of committing a gross error, but of madness,—who exalt themselves as of higher authority, more profound reasoners, and more exact observers of Nature? I do not pretend to measure the capacities of such *extraordinary men*; their own works are the proper criteria, by which their claims to this stupendous merit must be decided."

Mr. Moore accordingly examines their works, and proves them to be the mere scum of learning, and dregs of wit; an outrage against decency,—an insult to common sense,—and a conspiracy against the welfare and happiness of mankind. —With respect to failures, or at least apparent failures, he justly remarks, that they occasionally happen in the small-pox as well as the cow-pock; and with respect to diseases subsequent to vaccination he observes, that the cow is healthy, that the most diseased animal in Nature is man, and that the cow is indebted for this disease to the contact of the hand of man.

After this testimony, none of my readers will be surprised at finding, that other reports, lately brought forward, are, like the former, only brought forward to be refuted. Among these are the reports of failures at Bristol, in the practice of Mr. Henry Jenner. I have now before me, a letter from him to Dr. Jenner, in which he says, "I have vaccinated thousands; but no person, vaccinated by me, was ever afterwards infected with the small-pox, either by inoculation, or exposure to its contagion.—Vast numbers of my vaccinated patients were inoculated with variolous matter, at distant periods, and many of them put to the test, every way, in which it was thought possible to infect them; but such confidence did I place in its security, that my own children were several times exposed to its contagion, years after the cow-pock, by wearing lint dipped in variolous matter up their nostrils. They have also remained with persons covered with the confluent small-pox, in a small room, where the smell was intolerable; and many times been inoculated with the most active virus; but in vain. "I have seen some of them lying in the same bed with persons covered with the small-pox, and a child at the breast of its mother labouring under that disease; but they all resisted infection."

I have also seen the copy of a letter from a gentleman of Bristol to the Reverend Mr. Jenner, in which he requests Mr. Jenner to lend him a certain publication; declaring, that he was unwilling to purchase it, lest, by promoting the sale of the book, he should *encourage the rogue*

to go on. He says, a gentleman whom he waited on, to inquire into the case of his child, is astonished at the effrontery of the man, who has roundly asserted such a falsehood; nor will he believe it, but from ocular demonstration.—Many people are of opinion, that there ought to be a law to punish *medical forgeries*; but surely it is a sufficient punishment, to bear the compunctions of a guilty conscience, the curse of parents, and the contempt and indignation of every honest man.

The antivaccinists will never be tired with telling the world, that the friends of the practice, in their zeal, and their philanthropy, may perhaps have been rather too sanguine in their hopes, and rather too precipitate in their conclusions. But they have never yet proved, that the friends of vaccination have wilfully deceived the public. Happy would it be for the antivaccinists, if they could lay their hands upon their hearts, and say the same. I would recommend to those gentlemen to pluck the beams from their own eyes, in order that they may see the more clearly, how to pluck the motes from the eyes of their brethren. I would also advise them to read Dr. Mac Donald's answer to Mr. Goldson, in this Journal for October, 1804, which concludes in the following words:

"He who, from a zeal for the discovery, should suffer his eyes to be shut against conviction, and attempt to conceal its failures, would indeed commit an act beneath the dignity of the profession; *but he who imposes on the ignorant, under the mask of candour and moderation,—who spreads vain alarms, and provokes controversy upon a subject, in which he must so sensibly feel his own deficiency, is guilty of a deed far more beneath the dignity of the profession; and far more unbecoming one, who is intrusted with the welfare and happiness of the public.*"

At the late anniversary of Dr. Jenner's birth-day, an Address was presented to the Royal Jennerian Society, by Mr. Carey, Author of "the Pleasures of Nature, the Reign of Fancy, and other poems, in which he alludes to the illiberal and interested opposition which has been raised against vaccination. I shall quote one passage; in which I have taken the liberty to make a slight alteration in the diction, without altering the sentiment.

"Ye gen'rous few, who on the labour smile,
And share alike the glory and the toil,
Proceed, the sum of sorrow to assuage,
Proceed,—nor fear detraction's *venal* rage.
The happy plant you rear, if tempest blown,
Shall friendly shelter find beneath the throne."

His

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, honoured the meeting with his presence, and informed the company, that from the first establishment of the Society, he had been a warm friend to the institution, from a firm conviction that it would be of unspeakable benefit to mankind. He assured them, that no one can more sincerely wish success to the Society, than he has done. He expressed his regret, that the *misrepresentations* of certain *interested* individuals has in some measure damped the ardour of the friends of vaccination, and checked their exertions; but he had no doubt we should soon evince to the world, that the advantages resulting from the practice are above all opposition; and that its beneficial effects will speedily be extended to every part of the globe.

At the same meeting, Dr. Lettsom lamented the prevalence of variolous inoculation, and the privilege which certain sordid and mercenary practitioners still enjoy,—of doing mischief.—He observed, that some medical *gentlemen* in this city, have circulated many false reports against vaccination, and thereby renewed the inoculation of the small-pox; by which a considerable number of lives have been lost. He nevertheless felt a confidence, that when the virtuous exertions of the Society, who have already vaccinated about twenty thousand persons, are generally known, their prospects will brighten; and they will at length be enabled to triumph over all the misrepresentations, and interested opposition, of their insidious and inveterate foes.

Dr. Jenner remarked, that while vaccination was making a rapid progress in other parts of the world, several medical practitioners in the metropolis have ungenerously circulated misrepresentations respecting this salutary practice; and endeavoured to defeat its purpose.—He observed, that various attempts have been made to contaminate the public mind, by *low* and *delusive pamphlets, circulated with industry, and replete with falsehoods.* He himself has been accused of inoculating, without success, children of whom he had never heard, in a village which he had never seen. He declared that similar falsehoods have been fabricated, and circulated, concerning the practice of his nephew, Mr. Henry Jenner. He flattered himself, however, that the good sense of the people of England would soon rise superior to such wicked arts, and mischievous attempts; and that vaccination would at length become as general in this country, where it was first discovered, as it

is in other parts of the world, where it has since been adopted.

The Reverend Rowland Hill informed the Society, that, deeply impressed with a conviction of the manifold blessings, with which a general diffusion of vaccination must benefit mankind, he had paid the most profound attention to the practice, and given it the most extensive encouragement. He had vaccinated upwards of five thousand persons, without being able to discover a single failure. He had also made inquiries into the success attending it, in all those parts of the country which he has occasionally visited; and uniformly received the most favourable and flattering accounts of the good effects resulting from it, wherever it has been introduced.

" He said, it is calculated that forty thousand persons annually die of the small-pox in this kingdom; and expressed his opinion, that *it would well become the Legislature to inquire, how far men ought to have the liberty of killing themselves, and each other.* This sentiment he had most sensibly felt; and in order to remedy the evil, as far as was in his power, he had warmly recommended the practice in his chapel; in consequence of which, upwards of four thousand more have been vaccinated in that neighbourhood.

He said, he was astonished to find, that there should be men of some education, who were so perverse, as to endeavour to impede the progress of a practice, from which so many benefits and blessings to the human race must result; but he justly remarked, that they are *men who live by disease.* He said, it is strange, but to those who know the parties it is not strange, that they should circulate *the grossest misrepresentations and falsehoods,* through the medium of low and illiberal pamphlets, in order to raise themselves from obscurity.

The Earl of Egremont also bore testimony to the efficacy and utility of Dr. Jenner's discovery, several thousands having been vaccinated at Petworth; where, from an early period, the practice has been honoured with his Lordship's most zealous patronage and support.

In some respects, the account of the meeting, published in the daily prints, is inaccurate; particularly when it is stated, that out of the numbers vaccinated by the Jennerian Society, and by Dr. Reyss of Poland, some had died. It was not admitted, that any one had died of vaccination, either in the practice of the Society, or of Dr. Reyss. Some particulars of his letter to Dr. Jenner, of which I read

read a translation to the Society at their late meeting, having been misunderstood, I shall endeavour, in this and other channels, to rectify the mistakes which have occurred.

The following is a Copy of the original Letter.

" Johannes Reyss ad Illustrem Magnificum Edovardum Jennerum, &c. &c. &c. Variolarum mortiferarum Eradicatorem præclarum.

" Nuper mihi, a quodam amico, scyphum argenteum comparavi, cui casu Dantisci in venditione publica emptus venerat. Diligentius artem et operam intuenti, cum primum nomen ibi Jenneri, sub die 9 Martii Anni 1745, excusum repererim, mox inde summum lætitæ gradum expertus sum; serioque intentus, ut quod aliquo fortassis eventu é gazophylacio Ipsius dignissimorum Progenitorum alienatum fuerit, quantocius reverti queat.

" Attamen interest votis meis plenissimo cumulandis gaudio, ut exiguum hocce animi mei erga Te, vir præclarissime, documentum, faustissimo natalitiorum tuorum die, nempe 17 Maii, in loco ipso sistatur, quo, communis lætitiæ causa, alma Tuorum, seu potius humanitatis Amicorum Societas, Te diu incolumem, longævis temporibus sospitem, hilarissima inter convivia, circumeunte nominis tui amplitudine insignito poculo, per vices alternas proclamare et extollere poterit.

" Liceat ergo te alloqui, Clarissime Domine, verbis, quibus totius quasi Orbis consensus nomen tuum resonat, ac remotissima posteritas suum benefactorem profitebetur. Accipe itaque specimina magni Nominis, et honoris quem adeptus es, ac simul pignus indubitabile laudis longe lateque diffusæ; meique etiam memor esto, qui licet immensa a Te locorum distantia dissitus sim, verumtamen sincerissimo affectu, ardoreque ejusdem exercendi Instituti, tibi Vir Clarissime! copulari desidero.

" Non dedignabitur nihilominus magnitudo Tua exordia ac progressus laboris mei in vaccinatione hic allaturos iri, quod cordi suo humanitatis Zelo succenso perjucundum fore minime dubito. Prima itaque mihi, anno 1799, notitia fuit, de felici inventione Vaccinæ per Illustrem Magnificum Dominum, ac statim flagrans desiderio, in tam salutifera methodo certiorem me reddendi, omnibus conatibus ampliorem instructionem sibi acquirendam putavi, donec anno 1800, luci publicæ apparuerit Illustris Magnifici

fici Domini de Vaccinatione opus præstantissimum, ex Anglico idiomate in Germanicum versum, operâ D. de Kin, Lipsiæ prelo mandatum; simul etiam studui, ut quantocius aptam Vaccinæ materiam mihi procurarem, cujus tandem haud facile ex Londino per Dantiscum potitus sum.

"His igitur auxiliis adjutus, tempore autumnali, 1801, jam multum provecto, inoculare incepi octo infantes; cujus operationis gratia, cum mihi plenissime utilitatem et veritatem rei compertam habuerim, materiam pro anno subsequenti, 1802, diligenter asservavi.

"Interea D. La Fontaine, Vir in re literaria benemeritus, coepit typis Varsaviensibus mandari, ita dictum, *Diarium Sanitatis:* quo in opere multum satagebat, ut sinistræ de vaccinatione nostra opiniones propagarentur, et tam innocentissima ars, quasi in primis incunabulis suffocaretur. Ipsius hæc præjudicia, fortasse ex aliquibus auctoribus Berolinensibus deprompta, et Polonicâ linguâ exposita, vix dici possit quanta obstacula et impedimenta progressui ulteriori Vaccinationis posuere. Avidiùs ergo curam omnem, et vires meas impendi ad id, ut errores his in regnis contra vaccinationem præconceptos, ex animis evellerem. Sciens vero plus inesse fidei praxi, quam scriptis et altercationibus literariis, huic operi accinxi me anno 1802, a die 14 Junii, per provinciam, suo sumptu; ac parvulis pauperum 1433 vaccinam inoculavi; solvendo etiam aliis, ut mutuo sese adhortarentur proposito præmio, inter grassantem omni ex parte luem mortalem variolarum naturalium.

"Testem hujus rei ac operis provoco Novalias seu Gazettas Varsavienses; quibus inscribi voluit hoc, testimonii loco, Synagoga Judæorum oppidi Tarnobrzeg, ubi de sexaginta, qui a parentibus inoculationi subducti erant, viginti mortui, duo excæcati sunt; de septuaginta vero et uno, quibus inoculavi, licetsi insimul dormientes, manducantes, et ludentes fuerint, nequidem unus infectus aut mortuus est.

"Ad annum itaque 1803, sub dato 3 Martii, exposui publico operis mei præstiti ad annum 1802 notitiam; quæ in Varsaviensibus, æquè Cracoviensibus novaliis exposita, id perfecerat in animis hominum, præsertim rudiorum, ut certatim ad me concurrerent, una cum prole inoculationi traditâ. Jam vero, anno 1803, Sacra Cæsarea Majestas, publico suo patentali, in toto regno inoculandos mandavit infantes. Huic saluberrimæ dispositioni satisfaciendæ, unam sectionem pro mei personâ accepi, ac inibi inoculavi infantibus 1214; in anno 1804, infantibus 1345. Summa

ma triennalis inoculationis, tantum per menses quinque sibi succedaneos, incipiendo a Maio, usque ad Octobrem, 4000 personarum; quod et Regimini authenticis documentis comprobavi, ejusque beneplacitum lucratus sum.

"Nunc vero fateor ingenue, nil tam cordi meo esse, vir clarissime, quam aggregari Instituto tuo; innotuit enim mihi, etiam extraneum hujus Instituti membrum posse fieri dummodo in hoc strenuam navaverit operam. Confido ergo benevolentiæ tuæ, illustris magnifice Domine, me quoque posse concedi participem fieri celeberrimi Instituti; quod humillime pro mei persona exoro; et hanc singularem gratiam, per favorabiles literas illustris magnifici Domini, cupidissime expectabo. Interim pro Instituto submitto 10 aureos nummos, sive 5 guineas; quas enixe suscipere rogo.

"Ex quo distantia regni, marisque incommoda, impediunt animum meum ad personam tui, illustris magnifice Domine, aliquando conspiciendum; cuperem minimum saltem effigie Ipsius frui, si ita placebit me ipsâ condonari. Frustulum quoque panni coloris hujus, in quo plurimum sibi complaces, vir nobilissime, in tesseram grati animi tui affectuose susciperem. Vellem etenim Jenneriano Nomini publicum gratum facere, in his qui ejusmodi coloris vestitu ipsâ die Natalitiorum Tuorum uniuscujuscunque anni usi fuerint, ac Instituto tuo promptas dederint manus.

"Dies ista solemnis mihi semper existet, quousque vitæ hujus perfruar aurâ. Jam nihil superest, quam ut, Vir, Clarissime, benevaleas. Hæc optat

Illustris Magnifici Domini
Cliens ac Servus humillimus,
JOHANNES REYSS.

"Dabam Machovii in Gallitia Orientali, prope Sandamiriam, in Circulo Rzescoviensi.
Die 8*va Aprilis*, 1805."

This letter of Dr. Reyss shews in what estimation Dr. Jenner's discovery is held by learned and enlightened foreigners. It is an interesting document, and ought to be generally understood. I shall therefore subjoin a translation, for the sake of the members of the Anti-vaccinarian Society; who, being unable to write *English*, cannot be expected to understand *Latin*. *It would be Greek to them.*

"John Reyss to the great and illustrious Edw. Jenner &c. &c. &c. the celebrated Exterminator of that fatal Disease, the Small-pox.

"I lately procured from a friend a silver vase, purchased at a public sale at Dantzic. When I examined its form and workmanship, and found engraved on it the name of '*Jenner, the 9th of March*, 1745,' I instantly experienced the greatest pleasure; and seriously resolved, that what had probably been alienated from the repository of his very worthy ancestors, by some unfortunate event, should be restored as soon as possible.

"Nothing is wanting, to crown my wishes, and to complete my joy, but that, on the 17th of May, the auspicious day of your birth, this small token of my esteem for you, most excellent Sir, should be placed, where, in a festive and convivial hour, as the goblet, decorated with the glory of your name, goes round, the benevolent Society of your friends, or rather the friends of humanity, may alternately drink your health, long life, and prosperity,—with loud acclammations and shouts of applause.

"Let me therefore address you, Sir, in those words, in which the whole world, as it were, with one consent, resounds your praise; and latest posterity shall acknowledge you their benefactor. Accept these testimonials of the great honour and renown you have acquired, and a sure pledge of your wide-extended fame; and bear me also in remembrance, who, although far remote in space, am nevertheless attached to you by the most sincere affection; and burn with an ardent desire to be connected with you in the exercise of your art, and in promoting the object of your institution.

"Permit me, Sir, to lay before you an account of the rise and progress of my labours in vaccination; which, I have not the least doubt, will be extremely grateful to a heart like yours, which is so zealous in the cause of humanity.—In the year 1799, I first received notice of the happy discovery of the great and illustrious Jenner; and instantly feeling a fervent desire of gaining information concerning so beneficial a practice, thought it my duty to exert every effort in my power to obtain further instruction; till, in the year 1800, your most excellent work appeared, translated from the English language into German, and published at Leipsic. At the same time I endeavoured to procure genuine vaccine matter as soon as possible; and was at length so fortunate as to succeed, but

but with great difficulty, having received some from London, by way of Dantzic.

"Aided by this supply, I commenced my practice the latter end of autumn 1801, by inoculating eight children; and having fully convinced myself of the utility of the operation, and that it was well founded, I carefully preserved matter for the ensuing year.

"In the mean time, M. La Fontaine, a man who has deserved well of the republic of letters, began to print at Warsaw, a work entitled "The Diary of Health;" in which he laboured much to propagate unfavourable opinions concerning my practice; and, as it were, to st angle that most innocent art in its very birth. It is scarcely possible to express, what obstacles and impediments these prejudices of his, which were probably derived from certain authors at Berlin, opposed to the further progress of vaccination. I therefore exerted myself the more diligently and strenuously, in order to eradicate the prejudicial notions on the subject, which prevailed in these kingdoms, from the public mind. Sensible, however, that more dependance was placed on practice than on books and literary altercations, I prepared myself for executing this task, from the 14th of June 1802, through the province, at its own expence; and inoculated 1433 children of the poor with the cow-pock; offering premiums as an encouragement, on account of the mortality of the small-pox, which was then raging on every side.

"For the truth of this statement I appeal to the Warsaw gazettes, in which a testimonial was inserted by the synagogue of the Jews of Tarnoberzeg; where, out of sixty children, whose parents would not suffer them to be vaccinated, twenty died, and two became blind; while out of seventy-one, whom I vaccinated, although they used to eat together, play together, and sleep together, not one died, or received the infection of the small-pox.

"I therefore published, in the Warsaw and Cracow journals, on March 3, 1803, an account of my practice during the year 1802; which produced such an impression on the minds of the people, and particularly those of the lower class, that they eagerly flocked to me with their children, whom they submitted to vaccination. At length, in the year 1803, His Imperial Majesty, by his public letters patent, gave orders for the inoculation of all children throughout the whole kingdom.

"To accomplish this salutary purpose, I undertook one section on my own account; in which I that year inoculated

lated 1214 children, and 1514 in the year 1804. The amount of my inoculations for the three years, during the period of only five successive months in each year, begining in May and ending in October, is 4000 persons; which I have proved to Government by authentic documents, and been so happy as to receive the most gracious marks of its approbation.

"But after all, I must ingenuously confess, that I have nothing so much at heart as to be incorporated with your celebrated institution; into which, I am informed, a foreigner may be elected, provided he has strenuously exerted himself in this cause. I therefore rely on your benevolence for a participation of its honours.—This singular favour I humbly entreat, and shall anxiously expect it by a letter from your own hand.—In the mean while, I transmit to the Society a subscription of five guineas, of which I earnestly solicit their acceptance.

"As the distance of this country, and the inconveniences attending a voyage, are obstacles to my ever seeing you, according to my inclination, I wish at least, Sir, to be in possession of your portrait, if you will be so kind as to present me with it. If, Sir, you would also send, as a token of regard, a bit of cloth of the colour which your are most fond of wearing, I should thankfully receive it; for it is my desire, that those who have displayed the greatest zeal in support of your system, should be dressed in the same uniform on your birthday, and perform an act of public gratitude to the name of JENNER.—That day shall ever be a solemn festival to me, while I exist and enjoy the breath of life.—It now only remains that I bid you adieu, assuring you of the good wishes of,

"Great and illustrious SIR,

"Your most obedient, humble servant,

Makow, April 8, 1805. "JOHN REYSS."

I have in my possession a letter from Mr. F. Croese to Dr. Jenner, dated Cheltenham, Sept. 13, 1805, in which he informs him of the introduction of vaccine inoculation at the Cape of Good Hope According to his statement, it was an American, and not a Portuguese vessel, that furnished the inhabitants of the Cape with vaccine virus; which is the more valuable to them, on account of the dreadful ravages of the small-pox in that country.

On the arrival of the vessel, Governor Jansen called a meeting of medical practitioners; by whose persuasions, *together with the encouragement of Government*, the prejudices

dices of the people were overcome, and vaccination made a very rapid progress. Every family had their children and their slaves vaccinated. The poor and the slaves were attended gratuitously; and houses were provided by Government for this purpose. Mr. Croese concludes his letter with observing, that he should have been more particular in his inquiries into this subject, had he known that he should ever have had the honour of conversing with a man, who has bestowed such a blessing on mankind.

But while I record with sincere pleasure the successful progress of vaccination in other quarters of the world, and the high degree of estimation in which it is there held, it is a no less grateful task to lay before the public the following extract of a letter, which Dr. Jenner lately received from Dr. Beddoes; which proves that a prophet is not always without honour, even in his own country.

"A common medical friend tells me, that you are informed I am an enemy to the inoculation of the cow-pock instead of the small-pox. *Nothing can be more false.* I believe, I have incidentally contributed more to vaccine inoculation, than any other person in or near Bristol.

"I always recommend to parents, to avail themselves of this security against a formidable disease; *as the greatest service they can render to a young family.* On one or two points, I may perhaps differ in opinion from some of the friends of vaccination; but this in no respect interferes with my opinion, *that it is among the most sacred duties of parents, to insure the lives, senses, and constitutions of their children, against so dangerous an invader as the small-pox, by the practice introduced by you.* What can I add farther, except that *I have had two of my own children inoculated for the cow-pock*; and that *another is to undergo the same process this very day?*

"Make what use you please of these lines, and believe me to be, with great esteem,

Your's, &c.

Clifton, April 26, 1806. THOMAS BEDDOES.

To this testimony of a distinguished individual, I have the satisfaction to add that of the Jennerian Society at Plymouth, as expressed in a resolution, at a late meeting of the Society, on the anniversary of Dr. Jenner's birthday. It was as follows.

"At a meeting of the Dock Jennerian Society, it was unanimously resolved, on the report of its medical committee, that having duly considered the evidence and foundation

foundation on which the practice of vaccination now rests, and uninfluenced by the late publications which have appeared against it, the Society has great satisfaction in announcing its firm adherence to the opinions which it has uniformly advanced in favour of that practice; and will continue to use its best endeavours, to secure to mankind, the incalculable benefits which may so reasonably be expected from its universal adoption.

JONATHAN ELFORD, President,
RICHARD DUNNING, Secretary."

I shall conclude this communication with the form of a Testimonial, which, as far as I have hitherto had an opportunity of consulting my medical friends, has met with general approbation. It is calculated to unite the suffrages of those practitioners, who agree in opinion that vaccine inoculation ought to be universally adopted, however they may differ on other points.

Testimonial in favour of Vaccination, June, 1806.

WE, the undersigned Fellows and Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians, and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, think it our duty thus publicly to express our deep concern at the late mortality occasioned by the small-pox.

The number of victims to this distemper was considerably diminished by vaccine inoculation; but the public confidence in that practice having been shaken by unfavourable reports, circulated with great industry, the inoculation of the small-pox has been in some measure revived, spreading the natural infection, accompanied with its usual ravages.

Diligent inquiry has been made into these reports; and they have in general proved destitute of foundation. We are therefore warranted in concluding, not only from our own experience, but also from the concurrent testimony of other nations, that vaccine inoculation is far preferable to the inoculation of the small-pox; and, if properly conducted, that it is capable of exterminating a disease, which, for many ages, has been the terror and the scourge of mankind.

I am, &c.

JOHN RING.

New Street, Hanover Square,
June 14, 1806.

P. S. In Mr. Royston's account of cases of secondary small-pox, p. 444. l. 8. for *second,* read *seventh.* This error

error of the press is the more necessary to be corrected, because it makes a material alteration in the nature of the case.

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

GENTLEMEN,

ON lately seeing the last Edition of Mr. Wilmer's publication on hernia, in which he recommends a new mode of the taxis, or applying a steady and long continued pressure in the reduction of the strangulated part, I was much pleased, as it nearly corresponds with a method I several years since adopted, and which I am happy to see now partly sanctioned from so respectable a quarter. In the summer of the year 1803, I mentioned this practice to Mr Hey of Leeds, in a series of letters privately addressed to that gentleman, on some subjects treated by him in his late publication. In one of these letters alluding to hernia, is the following passage: "Your method of taxis is to let the patient reduce the hernia himself. Permit me to say, that I have for a number of years past in my circumscribed practice, adopted a method almost similar to this, and which, consists in making a gentle and long continued pressure, to be applied uniformly to the strangulated part. I was led to this practice, from an idea that the contractile power of the surrounding stricture would by it be more effectually overcome." At the time of communicating this practice to Mr. Hey, I was convinced of its preference to the usual modes of reduction by the taxis, and that it required only the sanction of his, or some other respectable name, in order to make it known, and generally adopted among surgeons.

As few are the means of relieving those labouring under this complaint, without subjecting the patients to a hazardous and painful operation, any hint that may prove useful, is of much importance to the unhappy sufferers. Impressed with this consideration, I have ventured to communicate to you* all the information in this particular,

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* This Letter was some months ago sent to the Editor of a periodical publication, and immediately addressed to Mr. Wilmer, whose eye, I suppose, it never met, on account of my not hearing from that gentleman.

cular, which a limited practice is capable of supplying; for it can only be by stating facts, and comparing the cases in which this method has been successfully tried, with others, in which it has failed, that its merit can be fairly estimated. I am, &c.

Huddersfield, May 12, 1806. JAMES BRADLEY.

The method I use of reducing an inguinal or scrotal hernia by the taxis, is as follows:

I lay the patient in a recumbent posture, with his shoulders and breech somewhat elevated, taking care to have the former rather higher than the latter. This position will bend the spine a little forwards, and relax the abdominal covering. After elevating his knees, and having pushed up the hernial contents towards the ring with my fingers, I apply the thick and under part of my hand, to the lowest part of the tumour. I now adjust the degree of pressure, which I purpose to be equally and uniformly continued during the operation. In order to ascertain this, the patient's feelings are to be consulted; for if the pressure excites the least uneasiness, it ought to be moderated, that which I have always used, has been little more than suspensory. If this force be sufficient to push the whole of the hernia over the brim of the pelvis, an achievment, I believe, seldom practicable; or, in case the hernia is confined to the groin, I then direct my pressure obliquely upwards, and somewhat backwards, and in this situation I keep my hand, my arm resting all the while upon some firm easy body, for if this be not observed, it will soon be fatigued, and consequently it will be necessary to change hands, a circumstance that ought to be avoided as much as possible. When the inferior part of the tumour rests upon the pelvis, and the superior part elevates the integuments very considerably at the ring, notwithstanding the application of the above decribed force, I then direct my pressure on the under part of the tumour obliquely upwards, but not backwards, with one hand, and with the fingers of the other, press gently at its upper extremity.

Two objects, *a priori*, present themselves as necessary to be kept in view, namely, to dilate the opening, and abate irritation in the strangulated part. The first of these intentions is attained, in an eminent degree, by gentle and long-continued pressure, in such a manner, as to apply equally and uniformly as possible, to every part of the surrounding

rounding stricture. The second intention being that of diminishing irritation, concerns those parts within the ring, as well as those contained in the hernial sac. That irritation within the ring may be increased, seems sufficiently obvious. We will suppose any part of the abdominal *viscera*, for instance, a portion of the intestine pushed down thro' the aperture, and strangulated. In order to reduce this, the patient's body is either inverted, or at least his breech is elevated higher than his shoulders. Whoever will reflect on the facility which an unobstructed hernia passes up into the abdomen, when the body is in a supine posture, must be convinced, under such treatment, a considerable weight will be suspended by the part, at the point of strangulation; and as long as this suspension continues, an increase of irritation must necessarily ensue. Will not the position, in which this new mode of the taxis places the body, obviate this evil, and be equally as favourable for reduction, on a supposition that the stricture is removed? Will any other position be more favourable for removing the stricture, with as few inconveniences attached to it? Will hernia recede before the stricture is overcome? Will not the irritation at the ring, necessarily occasioned as above explained, far more than counterbalance any probable chance of the hernia receding from the gravitating power of the abdominal contents?

I think that no possible injury can be done to the hernial contents, according to the practice recommended in this mode of the taxis. It appears, at least to me, to possess, on the principle of pressure, all the advantages of the weight recommended by Mr. Wilmer, without any of its objections. According to the former method, the degree of pressure can be more properly ascertained, and more equally and directly applied to the stricture, without increasing irritation in the parts confined to the hernial sac, and which pressure by a hard body can scarcely fail to produce; for if any part of the hernial contents rests upon the brim of the *pelvis*, such a substance as the weight alluded to must necessarily expose them to injury.

It is now nearly thirteen years since I first practiced this new method of the taxis, and the subjoined cases of strangulated herniæ are the whole I have met with in that period. I have, however, much to regret, that in three of these cases, viz. 2d, 4th, and 6th, I took no notes, therefore have depended on my memory for every circumstance I have related respecting them; and although subject to some omissions, yet what I have communicated,

I be-

I believe may be depended on, especially as to the certainty of the complaint; and of the duration, the mode, and result of the operation, I can speak decidedly. In all of these cases, the degree of pressure employed, has been uniformly the same, excepting case 7, in which, on account of the hernia being painful to the touch, rather less pressure was practiced. On succeeding in the first case, I was at a loss how far to ascribe the reduction to pressure, as this was combined with other means; I therefore resolved, in future, as far as was consistent with propriety, to give the taxis a fair trial, before I adopted any other remedies. In case 7th, the cathartic solution was administered from evident symptoms of *enteritis*; and here, as well as in case 1st, where this medicine was adminstered, I could not perceive any of those unpleasant effects ascribed to purgatives in general. The small quantity taken into the stomach, not proving sufficient to increase the disorder of that organ, and the position in which the patients were placed, might tend, perhaps, in some measure, to obviate any increased distress arising in that quarter. I gave this medicine, not with a view of obtaining any laxative effects, but as a cooling sedative, calculated to abate irritation in the first passages, under the circumstances of a quick pulse, considerable thirst, and great pain in the abdomen. I was led to adopt this remedy in preference, from observing its good effects in cases of enteritis, and in obstinate constipations of the bowels attended with colic, which I have seen it frequently remove, before any laxative effects have been produced. In those cases of strangulated herniæ, where the pulse is languid, and the vital energy considerably impaired, I think this medicine capable of doing harm.

In three cases of scrotal herniæ, accompanied with pain and irritation in the tumour, and which the patient's usual efforts failed to reduce, I succeeded in returning in less than fifteen minutes, according to the above method.

CASE I.

At five o'clock in the morning of the 3d of December 1793, I was sent for to Mary Womersley (now Mary Ellis) nigh this place, aged 29 years. I found her labouring under symptoms of a strangulated femoral hernia. A little time previous to this, she had consulted me on account of a small tumour of the hernial kind, under Poupart's ligament. For this a steel truss was recommended, which I believe she wore, till she thought it no longer necessary.

About

About four o'clock in the afternoon of the preceding day, as she was straining on the close-stool, in consequence of a troublesome tenesmus, she suddenly felt a pain in the part, where the tumour had been lately situated, succeeded by sickness, vomiting, and frequent attempts at micturition. The vomiting had continued at intervals all the night, and generally was preceded by hiccuping, especially on taking any liquid into the stomach. She had had no stool since the strangulation, though she had made several attempts in consequence of the tenesmus. She complained of pain in the tumour, and all over the abdomen; but on examining the latter, it neither appeared tense nor swelled. She had some thirst, but her tongue was very little furred, and her pulse no higher than 87. I gave her 15 grains of the *sal amarus*, dissolved in a table spoonful of cold water, and ordered it to be repeated every half hour. A stupe was also wrung out of the aq. litharg. acet. comp. and applied to the tumour, and on this I pressed gently with the under part of my hand upwards, and somewhat downwards, for the space of an hour and four minutes, when I perceived the hernia to recede into the abdomen, and immediately followed by a guggling noise of the bowels.

CASE II.

In the year 1794, I was desired to see John Booth, aged 32 years, who had been afflicted with an inguinal hernia for some time, and which now had become strangulated. I found him suffering great pain, especially in the tumour, and lower part of the abdomen, and that he had vomited several times. The hernia, instead now of being inguinal, was pushed down to, and rested upon the *epididimis*, and exhibited a semilunar appearance. I gently pushed up the tumour towards the ring, and kept my hand upon it so as to press gently, but without affording any increased pain, and in twenty-eight minutes the hernia returned without any noise, or other indication of its reduction.

CASE III.

Robert Bailey, a stout athletic man, aged 65 years, and who had been subject to a scrotal hernia for several years, had the misfortune May 2, 1795, whilst lifting a piece of timber, to bring on strangulation. I found him complaining of great pain all over the abdomen, attended with sickness and vomiting, which had existed for nine hours previous to my seeing him. His pulse was full, but not hard, and at 85, and his thirst was also inconsiderable, and tongue

very little furred. He had one stool immediately after the strangulation, and had made water several times. I pushed up the hernial contents towards the abdominal aperture, and retained them there according to the preceding directions, for the space of two hours and three quarters, changing hands however in this period three or four times. I now found it adviseable to desist from this practice, on account of the inflammatory symptoms increasing; as his pulse was risen to 95, and more depressed; his thirst was also more considerable, and the pain in the abdomen increased. A glyster consisting of a drachm and a half of tobacco boiled in a pint of water for ten minutes was injected. This excited great sickness, and caused him to retch several times. After the effects of the glyster had apparently subsided, he complained of a farther increase of pain in the abdomen, and his pulse had risen to 116. His thirst was also considerably augmented, and his tongue more parched and dry. He was restless, with great anxiety at the *præcordia*. Under these circumstances, on the operation being had recourse to, it was found that about eight inches of intestine was contained in the hernial sac inflated, and highly inflamed, but without exhibiting any marks of gangrene. He expressed great relief from the operation, and soon afterwards fell into a comfortable sleep; notwithstanding this, when he awoke he got out of bed, and drank so immoderately of malt liquor in the absence of his wife as to intoxicate himself, and which caused him to fall down, and lie for some hours on a damp floor; and so addicted was this unfortunate man to inebriety that he no sooner became somewhat sober, than he repeated the noxious potion, which necessarily produced consequences that proved fatal.

CASE IV.

In the autumn of the year 1795, I was called to a person of the name of Joseph Brooke, upwards of thirty years of age, who I found had been labouring under a strangulated scrotal hernia for many hours. I gently pushed up the hernial contents to the abdominal ring, and retained them in that situation for the space of two hours, pressing gently on them the whole time. From the state of his case, it was now found adviseable to desist from this method, and to apply more force, in order to reduce the swelling; on this also failing, most of the means recommended in such cases were put in practice, but all to no purpose. The operation was proposed, but not acceded to, I therefore reluctantly abandoned the poor fellow to his fate.

CASE

CASE V.

In the month of September 1796, on passing through Dogley Bar, near this place, I was desired to see a male child of George Marsden, a resident there, aged eleven months, and who, as was supposed, was dying of teething. The parents informed me that twenty-fours hour before I saw the child it was pretty well, but in that interval had vomited at least every half hour. The child lay quite still, only now and then turned its head, and frequently moaned. The *tunica adnata* and countenance were extremely pallid, which, together with cold sweats, indicated great sickness. The patient had not been at stool for the last thirty hours. This circumstance induced me to turn up its cloaths, in order to examine the abdomen, when I discovered a scrotal hernia, and in a strangulated state. The mother informed me, that the swelling she had first discovered about three days subsequent to the birth of the child; and for the last two days it had not receded, and corresponded in appearance with what it now presented. Being satisfied as to the cause of the little sufferer's distress, I passed up the swelling towards the ring, and retained it there with my fingers, and in less than five minutes the hernia returned with a guggling noise.

On the reduction of the hernia the child's countenance immediately changed, for instead of a deadly or pallid hue, a healthy and bloomy suffusion ensued. It became at the same time lively, and took the breast in a few minutes, and soon after this had a stool.

No doubt such a case as this very rarely occurs; but I think every medical man when he is called to an infant, who cannot describe its own feelings, ought, where the circumstances of vomiting and costiveness occur, to examine the lower part of the belly. This he may do without betraying any suspicion.

CASE VI.

Joshua Stocks, upwards of fifty years of age, and who for several years had been troubled with a scrotal hernia, was in the year 1801, seized with symptoms of strangulation. I saw him six hours after he was first attacked. He complained of great pain all over the abdomen, attended with sickness and vomiting. I practiced the mode of pressure above described, and in twenty-five minutes the hernia returned into the abdomen.

Here there appeared to be a considerable portion of the abdominal contents down in the hernial sac, and in this

respect similar to the case of *Bailey* and *Brooke*, which afforded so much trouble; I therefore anticipated a great deal of obstinacy in its reduction, but found myself agreeably disappointed.

CASE VII.

Susannah North, aged 73 years, was seized with symptoms of enteritis, viz. with rigors succeeded by heat, and great pain in the belly, attended with costiveness. These symptoms continued all the remainder of the 17th day and following night, till the morning of the 18th, when vomiting succeeded, and continued frequently at intervals till one o'clock of that day, when I found her in great distress. Her pulse was at 103, tongue much furred, thirst very considerable; she was restless, frequently sick, and vomited at intervals, especially on taking any thing on the stomach, and generally was preceded by some hiccuping. The abdomen was considerably distended, and all over painful to the touch, especially the lower part of the hypogastric region. On questioning her, she acknowledged having a swelling, which I found to be a femoral hernia about the size of a large walnut, and which she said had appeared at times for some years past, but without affording her any trouble excepting now and then a little painful, and always the largest when she had pain in her bowels, which she was subject to. I gave her twenty grains of the *magnesia vitriolata* every twenty minutes, and immediately applied a small compress of linen to the tumour, and pressed gently on this upwards and a little downwards for the space of eighteen minutes, when I perceived the tumour to decrease, and a slight borborygmi of the bowels to ensue. All the symptoms were now relieved, and she became disposed to sleep, I therefore left her, and again visited her in the evening at nine o'clock, and found her much better. The abdomen was softer, and less painful to the touch; her pulse was more elevated, and down at 94, and her tongue was less furred, but her thirst was still considerable. Had yet no stool, and had only made water once since the hernia was replaced, and indeed had only made water once from the time of strangulation to the time of reduction. In a few hours after her bowels became opened, and the next day was so well as to require no farther attendance.

To

To Dr. BRADLEY.

SIR,

A Circumstance not very common in practice, having lately occurred to me, I beg leave to communicate it through the medium of the Medical and Physical Journal.

I remain, &c.

JOHN CLARKE.

New Burlington Street, June 6, 1806.

In the month of April last I was desired to attend A. B. in labor of her first child. All the circumstances of the parturition apparently were common, and the placenta followed the fœtus naturally and without any assistance.

Between the birth of the child and the time of the separation of the placenta I applied my hand, as is my invariable custom, to the abdomen, to ascertain if there were a second child, and found the uterus contracted, and with its fundus lying below the level of the navel.

Every thing went on in the usual manner after her delivery; but on the evening of the second day I was suddenly called to her, from her having found something protruding from the os externum.

When I arrived and examined it, I could scarcely distinguish what the substance was, till at length there appeared to be two small, thin, hard bodies, about the size of a wing-quill of a pigeon, and by a little more attention I discovered that they were the legs of a small embryo. I slowly and gently pulled by them, and brought away the whole of a fœtus about the third month of gestation, measuring about three inches from the top of the compressed skull to the extremity of the feet. The whole was extremely putrid and abominably offensive to the smell. The brain must have been discharged, as the rudiments of the bones of the two sides of the head were in close contact with each other; the skin and muscles were loose, flabby, and almost reduced to the state of pulp. The whole of the fœtus weighed, as I conjecture, about three drachms, or half an ounce. It was too putrid to admit of being preserved, I therefore burned it, as I generally do substances connected with pregnancy which are discharged from the uterus, if they are not likely to be useful for

 instruction

instruction as a preparation, and are not of a nature sufficiently important to be deposited in a church-yard*

Cases of this nature have often given occasion to the opinion of the possibility of superfœtation from two fœtuses of very different sizes having been expelled from the uterus at the same time. In such cases however the smaller is never found to be living. Hence it amounts almost to demonstration that the two were formed at one impregnation; but from some disease of one of them, or from some derangement of its placenta, it had died at an early period of pregnancy and had remained in the uterus during the period of utero-gestation till the other living child was expelled.

This was the fact here, and the only peculiarity in the case consists in the blighted embryo between the third and fourth month of pregnancy, coming away two days after the living child.

As it did not come away with the placenta, I presume that it lay in the vagina till it began to project through the os externum, having been most probably expelled from the uterus with the placenta. If it had been larger, it would have been forced away from the vagina also; but from its minute bulk it escaped by the edge of it. It is likely that the remains of the placenta of the blighted fœtus made part of the general placenta, as is most frequently the case in twins, since nothing of that nature came away afterwards.

I have in my collection a blighted fœtus, where the circumstances of the two children were the same; but this had advanced as far as the fifth month, and not being very putrid, admitted of being preserved in spirits. The head was in like manner flattened, and the brain squeezed. The abdomen and chest had also been compressed by the growth of the living child.

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* The origin of burning the placenta and that part of the funis umbilicalis which separates from the navel of a child, was probably a Pagan sacrifice to Juno Lucina, as it is of great antiquity. This is farther confirmed by a superstitious notion very prevalent among the lower ranks, that it is unlucky for a child that the portion of funis which separates from the navel should touch the earth. At any rate the practice of burning such substances, instead of putting them into the ground, or throwing them into a privy, is proper, because if they should be found in such situations undissolved, some suspicions of a concealed pregnancy might fall on an innocent woman.

ON INFLAMMATION OF THE IRIS, AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA, TO PREVENT THE CONSEQUENT OBLITERATION OF THE PUPIL. *Communicated by* MR. J. C. SAUNDERS, *Surgeon.*

SCARCELY any disease to which the eye is subject, has a more immediate or rapid tendency to destroy vision, than inflammation of the iris. As soon as this delicate and irritable substance is attacked with inflammation, the brilliancy of its colour fades, it becomes thickened and puckered, the inner margin is turned towards the crystalline lens, and the pupil is exceedingly contracted. The vascularity of the sclerotica is very great, whilst that of the conjunctiva remains much as usual, and it may be easily perceived that the plexus of vessels lies within the latter tunic. The inosculations of those minute vessels are very numerous, and form a species of zone in the junction of the sclerotica and transparent cornea. The vessels disappear at this part as they penetrate the sclerotica, in order to pass to the inflamed iris, and are not continued over the transparent cornea, as in a case of simple ophthalmia.—The irritation on exposure to light is distressing, and the patient is much incommoded by any pressure on the globe of the eye, or by its rapid and sudden motions. Considerable uneasiness is felt over the eye-brow, and acute lancinating pains shoot through the orbit towards the brain. Occasionally, when the inflammation is violent and extends to the other tunics, the eye is totally destroyed by suppuration. But it rarely advances to this extreme. The inflammation generally terminates in the adhesive stage. Lymph is then deposited on the anterior surface of the iris, and between the iris and capsule of the crystalline lens; and often in so large a quantity, as to extend through the pupil and to drop pendulous to the bottom of the anterior chamber. If this process be not interrupted, the pupil is entirely obliterated; or the iris adheres to the capsule of the crystalline lens, leaving only a very minute aperture, which is most commonly occupied by an opake portion of the capsule or organized lymph, and the patient is totally blind. Red vessels appear on the anterior portion of the iris, running in a thin adventitious membrane which the adhesive process causes to be formed. This is the usual catastrophe of an inflamed iris, abandoned to the natural process. It is some consolation to think that this state is not absolutely irremediable. The patient has a chance of

relief by submitting to an operation for cutting an aperture in the iris, and removing the opake capsule and crystalline lens. But it is not my intention to handle this point. My inquiry is entirely directed to the most eligible mode of treating this state of the eye, and preventing the obliteration of the pupil. I am confident I shall be able to shew that inflammation of the iris is manageable, and that, if it should have advanced to the deposition of lymph, and even in a certain degree to the organization of that lymph, the obliteration of the pupil may still be prevented, and a very good degree of vision preserved.

As to the first part of this process, whilst the action of the vessels of the iris is simply increased and no lymph is deposited, we are to be guided by the symptoms abovementioned, viz. the aspect of the iris, the appearance of the vessels on the sclerotica, and the contraction of the pupil, and should immediately have recourse to the most vigorous means of relief. The application of leeches, mild laxatives and a simple regimen, the ordinary practice in a common ophthalmia, will be inadequate. In a healthy person labouring only under this local disease, blood-letting in a degree sufficient to reduce the pulse very considerably, most active cathartics, and deprivation of solid food, will be barely sufficient to stop its progress. For no great degree of action is requisite to complete the mischief; a small quantity of lymph will suffice to unite the iris to the capsule of the lens. In an adult, where there is no contra-indication, 16 to 32 ounces of blood may therefore be taken in the course of twenty-four hours; but the quantity must be regulated by the judgment of the practitioner. I only mean to inculcate the necessity of taking a sufficiency to reduce the pulse and arrest the symptoms, and that if the symptoms should recur as the pulse rises, the bleeding should be repeated. I have generally taken off blood by dividing the temporal artery. Some may be inclined to think that the division of this artery will diminish the quantity of blood in the inflamed parts. But is it not immaterial whence the blood is taken? Is not the benefit which the division of the temporal artery produces simply in proportion to the necessity of reducing the force of the circulation, and therefore in the ratio of the quantity of blood abstracted? Can it be conceived that the division of the artery will be effectual in lessening the quantity of blood, when we consider how many small vessels concur to supply the globe of the eye and parts situated in the orbit? The more minute any set of vessels are, the more frequent

frequent their inosculations; and it may fairly be presumed, that if all the vessels were divided which distribute branches to the orbit, and from their situation are divisible, whilst the vis a tergo remained the same, the inflammation would not be reduced. Our chief object is, therefore, to impair the force of the heart, and nothing will more completely accomplish this intention, than the abstraction of blood. Whatever other means medicine furnishes, may be employed with the same view. It may therefore be right, after the exhibition of cathartics, to employ the tartarised antimony in moderated doses, in order to enfeeble the pulse. If vomiting be excited by it, I see no cause of regret, as the straining of the eye in the act of vomiting is more than compensated by the weakness of the pulse, which the state of sickness produces.

General blood-letting, with the means here recommended, will often reduce the inflammation; but, after a degree of general bleeding, which the practitioner may be unwilling to exceed, or in a constitution where it may be injurious, the application of leeches is a powerful auxiliary. The best method is to apply them as close as possible to the eye, and to repeat their application at short intervals, so as to keep up a perpetual oozing of blood from the neighbouring vessels, and to prevent the complete turgescence of those which are inflamed. If the inflammation should stop at this stage, the cure will be completed by covering the eye with a weak solution of ceruss. acetata, and keeping the patient in a darkened room until the iris is restored to the proper exercise of its functions. But this is not the ordinary termination of inflammation of the iris; it generally passes on to the adhesive stage. Lymph is deposited between the iris and capsule, and beçoming organized, unites them. Whether the capsule of the lens partakes of the original inflammation, is matter of doubt. I have found in the examination of adhesion, between the iris and capsule of the lens, that the vessels have been derived principally from the iris; and it is a well known fact respecting the formation of adhesions, that when two surfaces are thus joined, most of the vessels proceed from that which is most active, i. e. the surface most inflamed.

It has already been stated, that inflammation of the iris is attended with a remarkable contraction of the pupil; and the lymph which at first simply agglutinates the iris and capsule, ultimately consolidates them, and an immoveable opake substance is interposed between the light and

the immediate organ of vision, the retina. The pupil is seldom *completely* obliterated. An aperture about the size of a pin-hole is left in the iris; but this is rarely beneficial to the patient, as it is occupied by some opake matter. Although in the natural and healthy state of the eye, all the various motions of the iris result from impressions on the retina, to which, as a regulator of the quantity of light, it acts in perfect subserviency, yet the contraction of the pupil, which happens during the inflammation of the iris, must not be regarded as a sympathetic action. On the contrary, its cause is to be sought in the irritation of its muscular fibres, which the inflammation occasions; for however the stimulus of light may be withdrawn from the retina, the contracted pupil remains stationary. The indication in the management of this state of deposited lymph is, to effect as much as possible, the dilatation of the pupil, that when the iris shall be fixed to the capsule of the lens, as it certainly will by the adhesive inflammation, there shall remain a sufficient aperture to transmit light to the bottom of the eye. The larger this aperture the better, as the pupil is generally rendered to a certain degree opake by the lymph which has been deposited on the capsule of the lens. Happily, we are furnished in the extract of belladonna with a perfect specific for this purpose. It is already well known, that the application of this substance to the surface of the conjunctiva excites so strong a contraction in the radiated fibres of the iris, that the pupil is remarkably enlarged, and the whole of the crystalline lens becomes apparent.

We observe certain natural actions in the iris.—We see the pupil diminish by the contraction of its circular fibres; and enlarge by the contraction of the radiated, according as the retina sustains a greater or less degree of light. These are its sympathetic actions with the retina. Again we perceive, that if one eye be shaded, whilst the other is exposed to a strong light, both pupils will be contracted, but not in the same degree as each pupil would be, if both eyes were exposed to the same light. Therefore the iris acts in association with its fellow, and the association is stronger, as the sympathy between the iris and its retina is weakened.

In a case of gutta serena in one eye, the most complete I have ever observed, and which had existed thirty years, the iris annexed to the insensible retina varied precisely as the iris of the sound eye was affected by the changes of light to which it was exposed. The stimulus of the belladonna

donna destroys, for a time, both the sympathetic and associated motions of the iris. Under its influence, the radiated fibres are permanently contracted, and the iris does not change its state in obedience to any impulse of light on the retina; much less from association with the other iris. It has, therefore, a specific influence in exciting a strong contraction of the radiated fibres; and this influence is so great, that in the utmost dilatation of the pupil, which has attended the most perfect insensibility of the retina, I have invariably caused a still greater dilatation by the application of belladonna. Indeed, in a case of trembling cataract, where the lens undulated in the vitreous humour and the iris vibrated with the motions of the eye, as much as a rag floating in a stream would be agitated by the impulse of the current; in this case I say, when from inspection of the iris one would have conceived it to be perfectly inert, I excited a visible action by the belladonna.

Now this substance, if properly applied to the eye during the adhesive process of inflammation, will cause the inner margin of the iris to expand and recede from the axis of the pupil, to overcome the restraint arising from the agglutination of lymph, and to elongate the organized bands which connect the iris and capsule, if they have not been of long duration. Thus the adhesions are drawn out to a degree of tenuity, and consequently transparency, and a considerable quantity of light is admitted. If the effect of the inflammation has been slight, the adhesions will be trivial, and the pupil only slightly irregular. The iris will retain a certain power of action, and vision will be very little injured. In general the pupil is mis-shapen, and the iris perfectly fixed; but if the aperture be of sufficient size, and the capsule not rendered too opake, the patient will enjoy a very useful degree of sight.—The reader will observe, that in this communication I have been speaking of inflammation of the iris, as of a disease which I have often seen uncombined with any superficial ophthalmia. It must, however, be granted, that generally an inflammation of the conjunctiva, in a greater or less degree, is associated with it; but unless there be deep ulcerations, or sloughing of the cornea, the treatment of the case will not materially vary. But this state of the iris sometimes arises from syphilis. Then the general plan of treatment here proposed must be changed for the specific remedy, and mercury must be vigorously exhibited, if it be proposed to obviate the effect of inflammation, which is the same whether the inflam-

inflammation be general or specific; the use of the belladonna is therefore equally advantageous.

CASE I.

James Bradshaw, a young man, robust, and of a florid complexion, applied at the Dispensary, March 27th, 1805, being afflicted with a violent ophthalmia that made him blind in the right eye. There were evident marks of inflammation of the iris, but this was complicated with a considerable superficial ophthalmia and diffusion of lymph in the transparent cornea. He was treated much according to the plan inculcated in this Essay for the space of a fortnight, but without any success. Disappointed in the employment of means, which I thought must have proved effectual in suppressing pure inflammation, I was induced to investigate the case with the most particular attention. I found on examination a painful and contracted state of the elbow, but no enlargement of the bones or thickening of the ligaments. This symptom, in conjunction with the state of the eye, determined me to treat the case as syphilis. In the space of ten days the inflammation had decreased, the transparent cornea was clear, and the state of the iris perceptible. The pupil was very minute, and evidently opake; and the patient, notwithstanding the restoration of the cornea to its original transparency, could barely perceive the largest objects. The mercury was continued, and the inflammation had subsided, still the sight improved very slowly, in consequence of the contraction of the pupil. I now applied the extract of belladonna three times in the day. In the course of twenty-four hours the pupil was drawn into a most irregular figure. Two bands, attached to the inner margin of the iris, and joining each other like the letter T, cut the pupil as it were into three. These bands were gradually elongated, and became extremely minute. The belladonna was continued to the latter end of June. When the pupil had nearly recovered its circular form, and his vision being extremely good, scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of the other eye, he ceased to attend any longer at the Dispensary.

CASE II.

J. Richardson applied at the Dispensary, Nov. 29th, 1805, on account of acute inflammation of the iris, the pupil being much contracted and opake from the deposition of lymph. This eye was nearly blind on his admission: He

He lost a pound of blood by opening the temporal artery, and was treated in other respects on the plan previously laid down. Dec. 6th, the inflammation had subsided, but the pupil still remained contracted and opake, and vision very imperfect. The extract of belladonna was now applied three times a day; and at the same time, proper means were taken to expedite the absorption of the lymph. Jan. 20th, he left the Dispensary, being restored to perfect vision. The iris enjoyed a certain degree of action, but the pupil could not dilate to an equal degree with that of the other eye, the iris being restrained by its attachment to the capsule of the lens.

CASE III.

Jan. 23d, 1806, Mary Skinner, a woman of a plethoric habit, applied at the Dispensary, labouring under acute inflammation of the eye. The pupil was contracted, and rendered opake by a deposition of lymph. She was blind on her admission. The temporal artery was divided, and she was otherwise treated on an active antiphlogistic plan. On the 31st, inflammation had subsided, the pupil a little clearer, and she could distinguish large objects. Feb. 5th, pupil still contracted as at first. I now applied the extract of belladonna: in the course of two days the pupil was considerably enlarged and oval; and by the exhibition of proper remedies, the lymph occupying the aperture was nearly absorbed. The iris, however, remains fixed by adhesions, and the pupil does not vary. Her sight is very good.

CASE IV.

Ann Row, Feb. 14th, 1806, applied at the Dispensary, after an ophthalmia of the left eye, which had spontaneously subsided. She remained blind. On examination of her eye, the pupil was very small, oval, snd occupied by lymph. No symptom of inflammation was now present. She took calom. gr. ij. every night, and every other morning a brisk cathartic. The extract of belladonna was applied three times a day. The pupil enlarged under its application to a very proper size, but was oval, considerably opake, and perfectly fixed by adhesion of the iris to the capsule. Enough was clear to admit of her seeing objects of moderate size. She could distinguish well enough to tell the time by a watch within a second or two. The defect arose, not from the contraction of the pupil (that was sufficiently opened

opened by the belladonna,) but from the remaining opacity of the capsule. She left the Dispensary, April 10th, as I could not render any more service by the continuance of this plan.

April 23d, 1806, Margaret Onbird was recommended to my care by Mr. R. Pugh, jun. of Gracechurch-street, being blind in one eye In this instance an ophthalmia, which had not been very severe, had terminated spontaneously some time before her application. The pupil was contracted, irregular, and opake. She was treated precisely as the case recited above. In the course of a fortnight the pupil was much enlarged, but nothing could be more irregular, in consequence of the adhesions being elongated by the retraction of the iris. She has continued the plan to the present time. The pupil is less irregular, having assumed an oval form, and is tolerably clear. She can now read a moderate print with this eye; but on her application could not perceive a single letter of the largest dimensions. The pupil, although large enough, is perfectly fixed, as in the former instance.

June, 16, 1806.

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

Gentlemen,

I Mentioned to you in my last communication of a case of confluent small-pox treated by purgatives, nitrate of potash, and the nitric acid; that my original view in selecting that case was for a *general* purpose, as well as the *particular* one of recommending a successful mode of cure in that disease; and that I would probably offer you, for the following number of your Journal, some explanation of the *general object* I had in contemplation. This, I find, I shall still have to defer until another month, that I may now *add* some remarks to my case of confluent small-pox, and that I may also conclude what I have to say at present on the subject of herpes during vaccination, in reply to Mr. Creaser's remarks in your Journal for April, on some parts of my report on vaccination, which appeared in your number for February last. I regret any intervening circumstance that obliges me to postpone my intention, the more, from having seen the notice Doctor Kinglake has taken of Dr. Kentish's paper on the treatment of

of burns and scalds, as my observations would include that subject, and probably afford some principles that would explain the difference of opinion between those gentlemen.

To the *first* of my *two present* subjects then, the mode of cure in confluent small-pox, I have to add, that since the date of the case I sent you, viz. January, 1799,* I have always adopted the same treatment detailed in it, in every subsequent case that came under my care, with advantage in proportion *to the degree* I was enabled to enforce it, and to the duration of the disease at the time of my attendance being required. You will recollect, that, in my plan of cure, I do not admit, *in the first instance*, any line to be drawn between confluent and distinct small-pox, yet according to my general principles it *may be* necessary to draw a line between the *different states* occurring in the *same* disease, and at such a line, to change the mode of cure; such however in small-pox I have not hitherto ever found necessary, and since I sent you the case in your last number, a book has fallen into my hands from the library of a physician lately deceased here, which strongly confirms the success of the practice I have pursued; it is entitled, "Johannis Freind, M.D. de purgantibus, in secunda Variolarum Confluentium Febre, adhibendis Epistola." Though the name of Friend can be no stranger to the ear of a medical man, yet I had not seen this little work before; it was printed by William and John Innys, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, anno MDCCXIX, now ninety years ago or nearly, and is an instance, I believe, how in medicine, the best precepts and practice may be forgotten or unknown by the great majority of the medical world. This Treatise was written about ten years before inoculation for the small-pox was introduced, and though it shews strongly the advantages of purgatives and also of occasional blood-letting in that disease, yet it does not mention those also derived from cool air, diet, &c. which were first pointed out, I believe, by the Suttons, and which rendered their practice in inoculation so successful.

Dr.

* Some explanation may be necessary, why I allowed so many years to pass without bringing forward this case, if I considered it an important one; but it should be recollected that the cow-pox was introduced towards the end of the same year, and the inoculation of it took place here soon after, when the small-pox disappeared in this neighbourhood, and no case of it occurred for nearly four years, until about October, 1804, since which time it has indeed committed great ravages.

Dr. Freind addresses his Epistola to Dr. Mead, and as many of your readers may not have seen it, I will transcribe one paragraph, which will, I think, be read with pleasure. After having given the history of ten cases, in all of which purgatives produced most striking good effects, he then proceeds:

"Vides, quàm in simili variolarum genere dispar sit morbi ipsius cursus, ratioque affectuum multiplex, et plane dissimillima: vides ægrotos sexûs utriusque, omni tempestatum genere, omnis ætatis, omnis habitùs, omni anni tempore, eodem malo laborantes; quos tamen omnes hæc potissimum *purgandi* via periculo vitæ maximo liberavit. Vides, ut aliis inopinatam præsentissimamque operam attulerit purgatio; ut aliis paulisper subvenerit, cunctantius per vices repetita; ut universis, seriùs aut citiùs, mirabilem in modum saluti fuerit. Nonne enim omnes hi ex ipsis prope lethi angustiis, hoc medicinæ auxilio, emersere? quidam utique, uno quasi ictu, simul et semel erepti; plurimi minutatim, lenteque admodum extricati; ita ut, si quis horum omnium salutem purgationi minime ascribi oportere censeat, idem pari per me licet jure contendat, neque artem medicam unquam exstitisse, neque ullam unquam profuisse cuiquam medicinam. Hæc tamen nota satis atque illustria, non ex otiosorum hominum cerebro effusa, sed ex ipsa, artis magistrà, experientia, eaque multiplici, deducta; non in angulis, non in gurgustiis, inter nutrices anniculas clanculum conficta, sed in luce atque conspectu hominum, maximeque intra nobilium parietes, coram testibus idoneis gesta atque probata."

I have given the more importance to these remarks, and to the general plan of cure I have given you as most successful in small-pox, not only because they exhibit a practice very opposite to one that was much inculcated here, and is yet adhered to by some, viz. that of bark, wine, &c. but because also, however sanguine I was, at one time, as to think that the cow-pox would completely exterminate the small-pox, I must now candidly confess, I do not expect that such unanimity of opinion amongst mankind with respect to cow-pox inoculation will ever so far prevail as to leave no objects exposed to the ravages of small-pox, not to mention how many besides will always be left liable to its attack from ignorance and neglect.

I will now, gentlemen, beg leave to turn my attention to my *second* proposed subject of my *present* paper, viz. Mr. Creaser's remarks in your number for April, on some parts

parts of my late report on vaccination. I must first observe, that Mr. C. does not attend to the circumstance that the opinion I gave with regard to herpes not affecting the security obtained by the cow-pox against the influence of the small-pox, *was an answer*, and not *advanced*, being compelled either to give this opinion, or to acknowledge that my report was defective in "sterling instruction as well as observation," as Mr. Clement had thought proper to say. Had it not been thus, I probably would have waited for the farther evidence of fact, before I advanced an opinion contrary to the observations of others. Still I do not regret it; it has led, as I certainly had reason to expect, to some discussion, which always does good, when conducted at once with freedom, liberality, and becoming respect. Even Mr. Creaser has not attended in his remarks on my report, to that liberality which I conceive requisite, in suspecting, or rather insinuating, that my opinion was influenced by *party* feelings; and had it not been on this account his remarks would not have called for any particular answer from me, as all that could have been said would have been, that Mr. C. had observed the presence of herpes to affect the vaccine pustule, and the consequent security against small-pox, and that it had not been observed to do so here, farther observations therefore would be necessary to ascertain the circumstance, which seems at present to stand thus.

It has been observed at the Dispensary here, that the presence of herpes does not affect the vaccine pustule, nor the consequent security. It has been thought by the Somerset Jennerian Society that it does. It has been observed by the Vaccine Institution in Dublin, that herpetic and other eruptions produce difficulty in communicating cow-pox, and occasional deviations in its progress; and against this we have the statement in answer from the Original Vaccine Pock Institution in London, that herpetic or other eruptions have rarely occasioned any difficulty in communicating the infection, or have varied the progress of vaccination, except from the patients in such cases scratching or rubbing their arms; and that neither scrofula, rickets, nor other chronic complaints alter the course of the vaccine affection; such also are the sentiments of Mr. Ring, and such are also precisely our observations at the Dispensary here, which I had no sooner brought forward in your Journal, than I saw them supported by those also which I have now quoted. Thus, according to Mr. Creaser's proposal for determining this point, and on which he joins issue with me, the weight at present seems in favour of my opinion; for although on the one side the opinion formed

may be said to be from negative circumstances, yet in *true philosophy* I apprehend the conclusion is of a positive nature, as much so, as we would be decided by any experiment in chemistry, which though conducted negatively, yet by the result produces positive proof; effects must follow causes, and if the effect does not take place, we may legitimately conclude, that the cause does not exist; and the opinion is formed. All that Mr. Creaser therefore could say, is, that I had formed such an opinion, because such effects had not taken place here, and that he had formed an opposite opinion, because he saw such effects, which he *attributed* to certain causes. How, therefore, are the interests of philosophical truth so involved by *my* opinion, as Mr. Creaser supposes?

By such a view only can we turn the scale in favour of any opinion, when a contrary one is maintained, and both are deduced from observation and experience; without such a view, facts opposed to facts would only surprise and confound, or one party would be deemed incapable of making just or accurate observations. It was no matter of surprise that such different opinions were formed respecting the influenza being communicated by contagion or not, as each individual might be easily deceived as to the grounds on which he formed his opinion; but on the subject of herpes affecting or not affecting the vaccine pustule, the grounds of opinion are more decisive, and that any difference should exist appears prima facie more strange. We cannot therefore go farther at present than say, with the original vaccine pock institution, in answer to Dr. Clark of Dublin, that herpes *had not* affected the vaccine pustule in their experience, nor, that it *would not*.

We have been so fortunate here as not to meet with any *spurious* cow pock or pustules, except the derangement produced by scratching or rubbing may be called so. I confess, indeed, that I never liked *that term* from the first, because I wished, what I now believe, that the cow-pox *will carry all before it*, and is not impeded in its progress by herpes or any other eruption.

Let me now proceed to reply to Mr. Creaser's insinuation, that the opinion I gave was influenced by feelings of party; by shewing, as I have done, that my opinion was not voluntarily advanced, but that I was compelled to bring it forward at the time I did, I trust I sufficiently do away Mr. Creaser's scepticism, "that I was inclined to be cautious in my demonstration of it, because it militated against that of Dr. Jenner." If, however, Mr. C. should not think so, and to remove any mark of the "character

of

of party," with which my report impressed Mr. C. I have no objection to say more; truth alone is my object, and if it has appeared contaminated with feelings to which it ought to be superior, I the more readily try to clear it of them; and I think I cannot do this in the opinion of Mr. Creaser, more concisely and effectually than by agreeing with him in his sentiments on the "history of the early proceedings in vaccination," to which he alludes, and which I read at the time in his "Observations, &c." And while I do this, and also agree with him in deprecating the existence of a difference of sentiment, and wishing for unanimity of exertion against the common enemy, yet I must be allowed to say, that Dr. Pearson, by his individual exertions, did raise ramparts of defence in so scientific a manner round the discovery of Dr. Jenner, as to secure the blessing to mankind. Were we to march against the common enemy, it would be necessary to agree on certain principles of union, and to defer the discussion of some points until the enemy was defeated; but the occasion requires only actions of defence, and the cause is so good as not to admit of any fear of its success, while its advocates are employed in the liberal discussion of its particular qualities. On this subject I cannot but express my wish that all the friends of the cow-pox had acted only *on the defensive*, (like Dr. Pearson); its enemies should not have been pursued beyond a certain line; after which, "let them alone, and they will die of themselves."

I hope Mr. Clement's hasty remarks on my first report, will point out the propriety of one not hastily condemning the opinion on silence of another or any part of a subject; and that Mr. Creaser will see that any appearance of ground for the suspicion he entertained arose from Mr. Clement's *partial* views. I hope too that gentlemen, in future, when they express a difference of sentiment on any subject, will do it as if they were unanimous in the investigation of truth, and not desirous of hurting the personal feelings of any individual, which leads to controversy that acts like poison on the mind, while candid investigation not only sits easy on it, but strengthens and invigorates it. With this view, I will conclude the subject with a case of vaccine inoculation during the presence of inveterate herpes, at the infirmary in this town. The person inoculated was a young woman, who had had small-pox, and thus their different points were ascertained by inoculation with cow-pox matter.

1st. That cow-pox will take place after small-pox, which proves that the former is not any modification of the latter.

 2d. That

2d. That herpes of very long standing did not in the least prevent the infection of the cow-pox taking place, nor affect the appearance of the pustule.

And, 3dly, That the constitutional action induced by cow-pox tends to *remove* the herpetic disease. The case will also shew, and I have ascertained the same in numerous instances, that herpes frequently *follows* the small-pox.

Ann Robson, 20 years of age, had when 8 years old the small-pox in the casual way, with a very great eruption; immediately after she was affected with spots on her face, (the herpes pustulosus), which continued getting worse every season for twelve years; the spots had spread and affected her nose for six years, during which time she had tried every means for the cure of so disagreeable a complaint without any good effect, and had almost despaired of its ever being removed. In this situation I saw her, and proposed inoculation for the cow-pox, to which she readily agreed, and she was inoculated on the 8d of March last, in both arms, which put on the usual appearance, the left arm always rather more forward than the right, until the 8th day, when she experienced a little general indisposition, heat in her face, and pain under the arms, which continued four days, during which time her face was more inflamed; the vesicle on the parts inoculated did not appear so *full* nor *tender* as it does in children, and the areola was neither so evident, nor so permanent; it was very perceptible on the morning of the 9th day, but only for a few hours;, as the inflammation abated on the arms, so did the heat and redness on her face, and as her arms scabbed, so the herpetic eruption scabbed and dried, and fell off, leaving the greatest part healed underneath; and had any *external** application been at the same time used, there is every reason to think that nearly, if not the whole of the herpetic ulceration would have been healed. She was seen during the inoculation by several professional gentlemen, who were perfectly satisfied with the appearance of her arms, and who observed that the vaccine vesicle in *adults* often differed, in the manner I have described, from that which takes place in *children*. Has the observation been made before? I have prefaced this case with the conclusions I had drawn from it; it will speak so plain for itself, as not to require from me any further comment.

I am, &c.

Newcastle, May 27, 1806. J. WOOD.

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* It was deemed a more fair experiment not to use at the same time any *external* application, except milk and water for the sake of cleanliness.

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

Gentlemen,

THE Friends of Humanity will rejoice at the favourable Report given by Dr. Wood, of Newcastle, in his "History of the Progress and Success of Vaccination" at that place, published in No. 84 of your Journal. In some remarks, (Journal 75) I had no intention of *accusing* the Doctor of any crime, by his not producing in a former Report "those sterling instructions as well as observations given by Dr. Jenner on that particular point;" but I was certainly then of opinion, and have since been confirmed, by his subsequent Report, that he did not believe in, or had not observed *herpes* to disturb or prevent perfect vaccination.

In stating those observations on Dr. Jenner's excellent paper, I had no object in view but to serve the cause of truth; and no doubt Dr. W. is influenced by the same motive, however widely we may differ in opinion. On other particular points of his paper, I have been fully and ably anticipated by Mr. Creaser, of Bath, Journal 86. I am now warranted to affirm, from my own experience, (which has not been inconsiderable, having the sole care of the poor of six united parishes, attached to the Shrewsbury House of Industry) that herpetic, and other irritative eruptions, in far the greatest number of cases, induce varieties in the vaccine pustule, inflammation, and scabbing.

The definition of a spurious pustule is well given by Mr. Creaser, and, I presume, the test of perfect vaccination is the regular, undisturbed progress of the vesicle, inflammation, and subsequent scabbing. In few cases, indeed, are we able to detect any constitutional affection. I concur with Dr. Wood in recommending both arms to be inoculated. We have thereby more certainty of infection taking place, and we have likewise a greater resource of vaccine fluid; but I cannot subscribe to the principle, that the constitution is better secured by the *quantum* of morbid matter to be absorbed. From September last to January I inoculated between two and three hundred, in which number were included *four herpetic cases*, and one with itch. *One* only out of the four had the regular appearance; the itch patient was likewise incompleat, owing to the pustule having been scratched.

 October

October the 24th, 1805, I inoculated with fresh fluid, Thomas Evans, aged 35 years, William Evans, five, and Sarah Evans, two years old. The father and daughter passed through the disease regularly; William had been herpetic for a twelvemonth before, his arm appeared very forward on the third day; the fifth and sixth, the pustule increased towards prematurity, inflammation deeper coloured, and the vesicle at last yielded a light, soft, honey-comb scab. The eruptions about the body did not in the least partake of the vaccine influence. I again inoculated him on the seventh of this month, which took effect, and *he has passed through the disease as regularly as any patient I ever saw.* He was at the time of his last inoculation, and is now, perfectly free from any cuticular eruption. "After the *system* has been *vaccinated*, a second inoculation with the vaccine matter will not produce a pustule similar in its stages, or its appearance, to that produced by the first inoculation." In these sentiments, I cordially agree with Dr. Wood, by only placing my last inoculation in the above case, where the first ought to have been. Thus, then, Dr. Jenner's position stands beyond a possibility of doubt, that "vaccination on an herpetic skin produces every gradation in the state of the pustule, from that slight deviation from peefection, which is quite immaterial, up to that point which affords no security at all.

I am, &c.

Shrewsbury, May 22, 1806. W. CLEMENT.

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

Gentlemen,

THE letter I troubled you with in February last you have been pleased to pronounce critical and controversial, and therefore not suitable for your valuable publication; the substance of that letter (the improvement of vaccination) I am now the more anxious to be inserted, as I have since perceived in the Medical Journal, some of the hints which you will allow I offered you. I do not suppose they were surreptitiously published, but that they are of the more importance as having been contemplated by others.—You will have the goodness then to favour the following observations

vations with insertion, as you will find the former exceptionable parts are done away

I think sufficient attention has not been paid by the Jennerian Society to the arguments of those who have written in favour of variolous inoculation, and I would recommend the committee to examine well their mode of practice, and if a regimen is pursued or medicines prescribed, how far any appearances of the inoculated arm appear to be altered by it.

Several respectable practitioners, in this way, have declared their particular success; if then, by an examination of their reasons for the practice of regimen and medicine, the committee do not find themselves dissatisfied, it would be fair, in my opinion, to recommend the application of a like plan in vaccine inoculation. I have ever considered a disease which is to take the place of the small-pox, and observe so nearly its laws in its progress, should require the same precautions for insuring success; and I believe few variolous inoculators have rested on the mere insertion of the matter.—I submit then to the committee to consider how far medicine and regimen would be beneficial in vaccine inoculation, and if any unfavourable interruption to the progress of the disease, or any unpleasant consequence, can thus be prevented. The inoculator should examine the constitution, and see if there be any herpetic eruption or scrophulous appearance, if the intestinal canal is in a right state, &c. In fine, let the constitution be made healthy if it is not so, and not add a disease to an already diseased habit; and in this way, and in this only, do I conceive justice can be done to Dr. Jenner and his valuable discovery. I do assure you, gentlemen, on this ground I was very early sceptical as to the uninterrupted success of vaccine inoculation; and I am persuaded the disputatious will be soon silent, if what I hint has the honour to be attended to.

It is said by some, but which Dr. Jenner disallows, that vaccine inoculation is not interrupted by herpetic eruptions, and that they die away with it; still I think we should be justifiable in giving medicine for these eruptions, as I cannot see what advantage can be gained as to the inoculation, " by all the herpetic eruptions inflaming with the inoculated arm."

There were some practitioners of variolous inoculation who never used medicine or regimen, and I believe they were led into this error, by thinking that the celebrity of Sutton depended on cold air; but it should be remembered

Baron Dimsdale was also famous in his practice, and they were considered as inoculating differently. These rival practitioners were both eminent, and yet we cannot infer they differed as to the mode of taking the air or its temperature; no, they gave medicine and observed a regimen, particularly Sutton, and he watched the progress of the inoculated arm, and if this did not make the way he expected or wished, appropriate medicines were given; it was only during the eruptive fever Sutton laid such stress on cold air.

I lament to see the delay and disappointment in vaccination occasioned by the frequent failures of the inoculation taking place; some of your correspondents state the very many times they have inoculated before it has taken effect; and Dr. Walker, in your last number, speaks of inoculating twenty-nine times before success attended his friend's indefatigability. Indeed, gentlemen, this appears to me a very serious matter, as at least it must be two months before he had done with the patient, who all this time was liable to take the small-pox. By giving me a little credit, I think you will find this unpleasant circumstance of frequent vaccination in the same patient seldom recorded; the failures in general I conceive to be owing to the non-absorption of the matter, and that by putting the absorbents in a hungry state, a failure will seldom happen.

I am, &c.

W. MARSON.

Worksop Nots, June 10, 1806.

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

Gentlemen,

Entertaining as I do the highest opinion of the good effects of vaccination, I have endeavoured to extend it in the neighbourhood in which I live as much as possible; and though it is not so well thought of, as from its merits it ought to be, I have had the satisfaction of vaccinating some hundreds, which, as an encouragement, I do gratis. Having a strong desire to obtain every information on this interesting subject, I have taken the liberty of troubling you with the following case, which you will much oblige me by inserting in your valuable Journal, with your sentiments

sentiments thereon. As its appearance is so different from any thing I have before met with, I very much wish for your opinion, whether the person is safe from the small-pox? or whether you would recommend a further trial of vaccination?

I vaccinated a girl about 15 years of age with several others, from the same arm, and desired them as usual to come to me on that day week, when, upon examining her arm, I found that a dark coloured scab was formed, not quite so deep as that of mahogany, with a considerable degree of inflammation around it; there was a slight degree of pain and stiffness in the axillary gland, and she informed me that the pustule had dried off two or three days before. Not being quite satisfied, I inoculated her again with nine others on that day, in the other arm, and upon examination the following week, found the appearance and symptoms exactly to correspond with those before described.* All the others on both days had the disease in the usual way.

I am, &c.

June 6, 1806. E. L.

Botanical Description of British Plants.

(Continued from Vol. xv. pp. 261—270.)

4. FAGUS. *F. castanea.*

Ang. Chesnut. Chesnut-beech.

Gen. Desc. M. and F. fl. on the same plant. Bloss. 0. M. cal. five-cleft, bell one-shaped. Fem. cal. four-toothed, changing to a prickly four valved two-seeded capsule.

Spec. Desc. *Leaves* spear-shaped, long-pointed, with tapering serratures, ending in a thorn, naked underneath. *Catkins* cylindrical. *Woods, hedges.* BL. May.

Use. The nuts constitute a great part of the food of the common people in the South of Europe; and hogs feeding on them, as they run wild in the forests, are reckoned particularly excellent. They are used by us in winter as an agreeable addition to our deserts. They are used for whitening

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* The Editors do not think that these appearances afford a proof of security against the small-pox; and recommend a repetition of vaccination some months hence.

ening linen cloth, and for making starch.—The wood is applicable to the same uses that oak is put to: it is very durable, and some of the oldest buildings in London are said to be constructed of this wood: if the bark be not taken off, it lasts, as poles for espaliers, dead fences or hop yards, and pipes to convey water under-ground, longer than oak or elm.—Nothing will thrive under its shade.—*Withering.* At Tortworth in Gloucestershire is a chesnut, supposed to be at least 1100 years old.—*Bath. Soc. pap.* 1.

5. FAGUS. *F. sylvatica.*

Ang. Beech. Common beech-tree.

Gen. Desc. As above.

Spec. Desc. *Leaves* egg-shaped, indistinctly serrated. *Bark* smooth, white. *Catkins* globular. *Woods, hedges in calcareous soil.* BL. March, April.

Use. The nuts, or masts as they are called, when eaten, occasion giddiness and head-ache: but, well dried and powdered, they make wholesome bread. They are sometimes roasted and substituted for coffee. The poor people, in Silesia, use the expressed oil from them for butter.—The leaves gathered in autumn, before they are much injured by the frosts, make infinitely better mattrasses than straw, or chaff, and endure for 7 or 8 years.—The wood is brittle, and soon decays in the air, but endures under water. It is formed into tool-handles, planes, mallets, chairs, bedsteads, &c.; split into thin layers, it is used to make scabboards for swords: it is excellent fuel, and when burnt affords a large quantity of potash.—No verdure will flourish under the shade of this tree: it loves a rich soil; is tender when young; and is difficult to transplant: but bears lopping well, and may be trained to form very lofty hedges.—Sheep and goats eat the leaves; a horse eat them: the masts fatten swine, and are greedily devoured by mice, squirrels, and birds.—*Withering.*

Dodecandria. Trigynia.

6. RESEDA. *R. luteola.*

Ang. Wild wood. Dyer's weed. Dyer's yellow weed. (*Wolds, Woulds, Welds.*)

Gen. Desc. Cal. one-leaf, divided. Petals jagged. Caps. one-celled, many-seeded, opening at top.

Spec. Desc. *Leaves* strap-spear-shaped, with a minute reddish tooth on each side the base. *Cal.* four-cleft, spear-shaped, two upper wide asunder. *Stem.* cylindrical hollow, furrowed. *Petals* three, upper-hand-shaped, four-div. two lateral oblong, cloven. *Nectary* broad, hollow without at the

the base, and covered with a thin concave lid. *Stam.* 20 to 30, or more. *Germ.* pyramidal, three-sided, blunt. *Styles.* 0. *Summits.* 3. *Caps.* three-valv. rolled so as to enfold the seeds. *Flowers* yellow. *Meadows, pastures, walls.* Bl. June, July.

Use. This plant affords a most beautiful yellow dye for cotton, woollen, mohair, silk and linen; and is that which is most commonly used by the dyers for that purpose, as it gives the brightest dye. Blue cloths, dipped in a decoction of it, become green. The yellow colour of the paint called Dutch pink, is got from this plant. The tinging quality resides in the stems and roots; and it is cultivated in sandy soils, because rich soil is apt to lessen its value by making the stalk hollow.—Cattle will not eat it, but sheep sometimes browse it a little.—*Withering.*

7. Euphorbia. *E. Characias.*

Ang. Red spurge.

Gen. Desc. Cal. one-leaf, distended. Bloss. four or five petals, sitting calyx. Caps. three, united.

Spec. Desc. *Umbels* with many short forked spokes; small crowded. *Invollucell.* perforated, cloven. *Stem.* shrub-like, four feet high, woolly. *Leaves* entire, spear-shaped, leather-like, downy, reflected, green, an elevated rib on each side. *Flowers* within the first invollucell. male, the rest hermaph. v. dark purple. *Germens,* very woolly. *Floral-leaves* bend back. *Woods, hedges, rare.* Bl. June.

Use. The powdered leaves, in doses of 15 to 25 grains, operate as a purge. The juice of every species of Spurge is so acrid, that it corrodes and ulcerates the body wherever it is applied; so that Physicians have seldom ventured to use it internally. Warts or corns anointed with the juice, presently disappear. A drop of it put into the hollow of a decayed and *aching tooth* destroyes the nerve, and consequently removes the pain. Some people rub it behind the ears, that it may blister, and by that means give relief. *Withering.*

Dodecandria. Dodecagynia.

8. Sempervivum. *S. tectorum.—Sedum majus vulgare.*

Ang. Houseleek. Cyphel.

Gen. Desc. Cal. twelve-cleft. Petals. 1, 6, 12, to 24. Caps. 12, many seeded, like a legumen.

Spec. Desc. *Leaves* fleshy, fringed; offsets expanding. *Flowering-branches* bowed back. *Petals* smooth within; fringed with pellucid hairs, pale red. *Stam.* 6 to 25. *Pistils*

tils 12, in an oval or triangular form. *Roofs, old walls.* Bl. July.

Use. The juice, either applied by itself or mixed with cream, gives present relief in *burns* and other external inflammations. Mixed with honey, it is an useful application in *apthous* cases.—*Withering.*—It is recommended as a cooler, by way of cataplasm, to *burns* and *hot-ulcers*: and the juice, mixed with honey and laid on with a pencil, has been of service to cure the *thrush* in children. Boerhaave found that 10 oz. of the juice given internally, was beneficial in *dysenteries*, and it has been found useful in *gonorrhœas* by others.—*Lightfoot.*

Class XII. Icosandria.

Icosandria. Monogynia.

1. Prunus. *P. padus.*—*Cerasus racemosa sylvestris.*

Ang. Birds cherry. Bird cherry. Wild cluster-cherry.

Gen. Desc. Cal. five-cleft, beneath. Petals 5. Drupa one-celled, closed at top. Nut with seams.

Spec. Desc. *Flowers* in bunches, below the leaves. *Leaves* deciduous, two glands at the base underneath. *Petals* and *Cal.* finely serrated. *Stam.* 25. *Woods, hedges.* Bl. May.

Use. The bark is made use of by the inhabitants of Finland in a strong decoction for the cure of *venereal* complaints; which practice is corroborated by the testimony of M. Broerland: he directs 6 oz. of the dry, or 8 of the fresh bark, to be boiled in eight to four pints of water, the dose is 4 oz. four times a day; it alone cures the slighter infections, and combined with mercury facilitates the cure of the severer states of the disease.—*Venel.* A decoction of the berries is sometimes given with success in the *dysentery.*—The fruit is nauseous; but bruised and infused in wine or brandy, it gives an agreeable flavor.—The wood being smooth and tough is made into handles for knives and whips.—It grows well in woods, groves, or fields, but not in a moist soil: it bears lopping, and suffers the grass to grow under it. Sheep, goats and swine eat it. Cows are not fond of it; horses refuse it.—*Withering.*

(To be continued.)

Critical

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

OF THE

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

ON THE

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF PHYSIC, SURGERY, AND MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

Number 6. April 1806.

" Article 1.—*Case of Abscess in the Abdominal Muscles, which terminated fatally.* By CALEB CROWTHER, M. D. Wakefield."

This is a very interesting paper, but leads to no other practical purpose, than to show the difficulty of acquiring a precise knowledge of the history of a disease, particularly in that class of our patients, whose various occupations engage their whole thoughts, and who are not sufficiently aware of the importance attending a scrupulously faithful narrative.

Another Case is subjoined by the author, which appears so extraordinary, that we shall give it in his own words.

" *Case of Syphilitic Ulceration of the Skin, accompanied with Caries of the Tibia.*

" ON the 4th December 1803, I was sent for to visit A. B. æt. 19, whom I found labouring under hectic fever, accompanied with very frequent cough and copious expectoration, the urine being high-coloured, and depositing a copious lateritious sediment; the pulse 120 in a minute. He had great thirst, was very restless, and had profuse nocturnal perspirations. The countenance had a melancholy aspect; the appetite was very bad. On the tibia of the left leg there was an ulcer about one inch and a half long, which had destroyed the periosteum, and rendered the bone carious. The probe passed readily into the numerous cavities of the denudated bone. From the previous history of the disease, it was evident that this ulcer was of syphilitic origin. For six or eight months prior to the ulceration, a node had made its appearance on the tibia, attended with severe nocturnal pains, which gradually increased in size until the integuments burst. The ulcer had been dressed daily with mild digestive by the surgeon who attended him. He was taking two of the following pills every night at bed-time.

℞. Hydrarg. Calcinat. gr. iij.
P. Opii puri gr. vj.
Confect. Aromat. g. s. ut ft. pil. N° xij.

and

and Decoct. C. Cinchon. ℥j. thrice a-day, with a few drops Tinct. Opii and nitric acid.

"I ordered the pills to be continued, a pint of Decoct. Guaiaci, with 40 drops of nitric acid, to be taken, at divided intervals, daily. The ulcer to be dressed with lint soaked in Tinct. Myrrhæ, and a warm linseed poultice. The dressings to be changed thrice a-day.

"*Dec. 8th,* I found my patient this day astonishingly better in every respect. The pulse was natural. The hectic fever and its accompanying symptoms had vanished. The cough and expectoration had nearly ceased. The ulcer put on a healing appearance, and the appetite returned.

"He was ordered to continue his medicines, and, in the course of about a week, was sufficiently recovered to be able to superintend his business. He continued gradually to recover until the 12th January 1804, when the ulcer healed, and he was in perfect health. The leg has since continued sound; and he is, at this day, subject to no complaint, except occasionally to nocturnal pains in the bones.

"This was the most speedy cure of a chronice disease which I ever recollect to have witnessed; indeed, unless I had myself attended the patient, and seen the rapid recovery, I should have had much difficulty in attaching credit to it. It appears that the lint and the poultice absorbed the purulent matter from the ulcer as it was secreted, in consequence of which the hectic fever ceased. From the carious state of the tibia I fully expected that an exfoliation would have taken place."

The cure was undoubtedly very speedy; but if the bone really was *carious,* it is not a matter of doubt, but of certainty, that exfoliation either has or must hereafter take place. It is however not improbable, that such a process had been completed before Dr. Crowther had seen the patient, which may account for the speedy cure much better, than by supposing that the hectic was subdued from the absorption of the purulent matter by the lint and poultice. We conceived, long before this time, that the theory, which attributes hectic to the absorption of matter, was pretty generally exploded.

"Article 2.—*Remarks on the Internal Use of Tincture of Cantharides in Gleet and Leucorrhœa; illustrated by Cases.* By John Roberton, Surgeon, Edinburgh, and Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh."

Mr. Roberton's Theory might have been spared: his facts, however, are very important, as is every fact which relates to a frequently troublesome disease. It is well known, that whether the inflammation in these parts is active or passive, if our readers chuse to admit Mr. Roberton's expression, stimulating applications are frequently useful: Witness the use of the solution of hydrargyrus muriatus in virulent gonorrhœa. The truth is, that

where

where the inflammation is local, the exciting a new action in the part, is often sufficient to supersede the old. We mean, not by this to undervalue Mr. Roberton's communication, but conceive, that the theory he proposes would much lessen the usefulness of many of our more stimulating remedies.

"Article 3.—*Remarks on the Dracunculus, or Guinea Worm, as it appears in the Peninsula of India.* By NINIAN BRUCE, A. M. Surgeon of the 1st Battalion of the 88th Regiment, or Connaught Rangers.

"Article 4.—*Cases of Guinea Worm, with Observations.* By Mr. PATTON, Surgeon of the Cirencester."

These two Articles contain a series of facts, very useful to be recorded in illustration of an obscure disease. They are too long to copy, and of a nature which does not admit abridgement, being principally cases and events which will much assist any future enquiry on this intricate subject.

"Article 5.—*Case of Encysted Ascites, with Hydatids.* By K. MACLEAY, M. D. Oban."

This case is no otherwise remarkable than in the number and size of the hydatids. The whole measured 35 English pints; the size of a great proportion exceeded that of a large orange.

"Article 6.—*Description of the Koutam-Poulli, showing, contrary to the commonly received Opinion, that it does not afford Gum-Gamboge.* In a Letter to Dr. J. ANDERSON, Madras, from Dr. WHITE, Cananore."

Though the author does not pretend to ascertain the precise tree which affords the above substance, yet it certainly is not unimportant to prove, that it cannot be extracted from that to which it is supposed to owe its origin.

"Article 7.—*Observations on secondary Hemorrhæge, and on the Ligature of Arteries after Amputation, and other Operations.* By the INQUIRER."

The principal object of this paper is to show the inutility of, and disadvantage attending, broad ligatures for securing arteries. The author shows that the thinnest ligature, drawn ever so tight, is insufficient to cut through an artery; and that since the Alansonian mode of operating, the intention being to unite the covering of the bone by the first intent, we cannot introduce too little extraneous matter. He therefore proposes a ligature of a single silk thread, one end of which should be cut off before the cut surfaces are brought together.—There is certainly nothing objectionable in this plan; but we suspect secondary hemorrhages are induced more by a state of the blood or constitution, which unfits the former for a due coagulation, and the adhesive inflammation, than from any defect in the form of the ligature. We would further remark, that the method proposed by the author, of carefully denuding the artery, has been thought, by some, to produce

produce a sloughing of the vessel (above the ligature) by depriving it of those vasa vasorum to which it owes its nourishment. This paper seems to have been suggested by Dr. Jones's ingenious publication.

"Article 8.—*Case of Teeth and Hairs found in the right Ovarium.* By JAMES ANDERSON, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh."

"Article 9.—*The Efficacy of Inoculated Small-Pox in promoting the Population of Great Britain.* By R. GILLUM, M. D. Bath."

"Article 10.—*Essay on the External Use of Oil.* By WILLIAM HUNTER, A. M. Master of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and Surgeon of the Marine Establishment, Bengal."

This paper abounds with learning, good sense, modesty, industry, and impartiality. But whilst we admit all this, we are not perfectly satisfied as to the *cui bono* of such a numerous host of quotations. To satisfy our readers on this subject, we shall extract the result of the author's researches and his own remarks.

"From what has been said, we may draw the following conclusions:

"1. That the application of oils, and other unctuous substances, to the skin, serves to guard the body against the inclemency of the weather, particularly cold and moisture.

"Dr. Sparman says, the ointment of soot and grease, with which the Hottentots smear their bodies, defends them so much from the action of the air, that they require very few clothes. And Dr. Currie, with a similar intention, recommends the use of inunction to Europeans in warm climates, especially after warm bathing, to defend the body from the chilling effect of evaporation. He adduces the example of savage nations, who compensate in this way for the defect of clothing; and observes that the ancients were accustomed to anoint their bodies, before the exercise of swimming, to mitigate the shock of immersion. In the moist climate of Bengal, the practice of inunction is more frequent than in the northern and western parts of Hindostan, where the air is drier.

"2. It may prevent too profuse perspiration in hot weather, which is one cause of debility. It seems to be with this view that Hippocrates recommends, in summer, the wearing of clothes imbued with oil; and we see that the Asiatic physicians entertain the same idea. Murray is of the same opinion. Dr. Cullen says there is no just foundation for this; but the only argument which he produces against it, viz. "the general practice of the ancients, as well as of Asiatics in modern times," may only prove that a diminution of perspiration, which, though perhaps very considerable, will be compensated by other secretions, is attended with no bad effects on the system. Dr. Currie says, that unguents of a proper consistence may retard excessive sweating, yet not obstruct

struct moderate and necessary perspiration; and, being themselves evaporable, they may keep up a coolness that shall diminish the necessity of the natural discharge. The real state of the fact can only be ascertained by statical experiments.

"3. May it serve as a protection from contagion? Mr. Baldwin thinks that persons so prepared may attend their friends in the plague, without the apprehension of danger. And a similar practice is hinted at by Dr. Monro Drummond. If the practice has any effect in this way, it is by obstructing one channel of contagion, that by the skin. But the experiments of Mr. Seguin and Dr. Currie make it rather improbable that contagion is ever conveyed in this way, while the epidermis is sound. At any rate, it is evident that, without other precautions, this must be unavailing.

"4. May nourishment be thus conveyed? Dr. Cullen says, the absorption of oils from the surface is never in considerable quantity; and from the experiments related by Dr. Currie, we must conclude that when the body is immersed even in watery fluids, much less is absorbed than had been supposed. The relief to thirst experienced from that practice must therefore be accounted for by the diminution of perspiration, and the sympathy of the vessels of the mouth with those of the skin. It is also worthy of remark, that Alpinus, in his minute account of the process used in Egypt for fattening the human body (an art which, it seems, is there reduced into a system, and of which the bath is a principal instrument) does not mention unction as applied to that purpose.

"5. It is worthy of trial in the incipient stage of plague, and, combined with internal exhibition, in the bites of venomous animals, of the mad dog, and in tetanus. But we have not yet sufficient grounds of confidence in it to supersede the use of other remedies; and therefore it should be used so as not to interfere with their exhibition.

"6. Its utility in dropsy appears to be better founded; and as it does not prevent the giving of proper medicines by the mouth, it ought, in general, to be used as a powerful auxiliary. In this as well as the last instance, it must be remembered, that as much is to be expected from the brisk and long-continued friction as from the oil."

"Article 11.—*Case of Crural Hernia, in which the Obturator Artery surrounded the Mouth of the Sac.* By JAMES WARDROP, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh."

In performing so important an operation, it is certainly right to be aware of every possible accident and variety in the disposition of the vessels. We hope no one, who undertakes such an operation, is ignorant of either. Mr. Wardrop suspects, that the distribution he describes, is more common than is usually suspected: This is very probable. But when we reflect, that the whole operation is performed, *manu suspensa*, we are less surprised, if the operator has usually escaped those dangers, which such a state of parts might otherwise have produced.

"*Cow-Pock Inoculation vindicated and recommended from Matters of Fact.* By ROWLAND HILL, A. M. *with the Report of the Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society annexed.* 8vo. pp. 72. London, 1806."

This little Work, dedicated to his Excellency the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, President of the Royal Jennerian Society, &c. &c. &c. by the Rev. Author, himself a Director of the Institution, has afforded us amusement and gratification in its perusal; and we anticipate, with pleasure, that practitioners will, by the public exposure that it affords of the unfair conduct of the opponents of vaccination, be saved much of the trouble which every where falls upon them in removing the fears of those who have perused or heard of their mis-statements, Mr. Hill's Matters of Facts, will, no doubt, from the known benevolence, disinterestedness, and devotedness of his character, outweigh all the unfounded assertions of the adversaries with the public at large. His peculiar manner of mingling the pleasant with the serious, the humorous with the severe, in treating our opponents, we think very happy; and, faithful to, that which seems to form the unwearied business of his life, he glances, in the conclusion, with a pious fervour at that Power which does the *sacred* work, and makes us wisely *good*.

It has often been hinted to him, by the most active members of the society, that his writing on the subject might be peculiarly seasonable, as coming from a disinterested individual; the motto on his title, from an arch-opponent's book, seems introduced with a kind of drollery. It would justify a writer of inferior abilities to those of this author in taking up the pen; it would form the highest eulogium ever pronounced on vaccination when compared with the small-pox

"Cow-pox Inoculators may well exclaim against the *cases* of small-pox inoculation,—when their trade is *otium cum dignitate*; and can as well be carried on by a fool as by a philosopher."

"Dr. Mosely."

The reverend and benevolent author has prefaced his pamphlet with a short advertisement, which, with some extracts, must conclude our notice of it.

"It is readily ackowledged that nothing new can be advanced on a subject which has already been so fully investigated, and so ably defended by many gentlemen, of the highest respectability, in the medical profession; yet having been frequently requested to add my testimony to that of others, for the following reasons I readily comply.

"*First.* I have it in my power to speak to matters of fact, perhaps more so than many of the most active among the faculty themselves, having inoculated near Five Thousand subjects with my own hand, exclusive of many more who have been vaccinated between Dr. Walker and myself, at the School Room of this Chapel, under the patronage of the Jennerian Society.

"*Secondly,*

" *Secondly.* It appears that a small publication in a concise and plain stile, and at a low price, containing an abridgement of what has hitherto been published, was greatly needed for the general good.

" *Thirdly.* As a mere hint from the pulpit in different places, has frequently produced some hundred of *customers,* from a kind persuasion that I could have no self-interested motive whatever, I wish to try what next could be done from the press; and as I am told my name has had some influence over the minds and prejudices of many, I am in hopes that I may be able to prevail with others, to resist the stratagems of a few interested and artful men, against such a weight of authority and evidence, as perhaps was never resisted before.

Surry-Chapel, March 25, 1806. R. HILL."

" The advocates for christianity are, of course, the friends of humanity; consequently, every discovery which ameliorates human woe, well deserves the patronage of all those who wish to exemplify the truly christian mind.

" As I aim at brevity, I immediately come to matters of fact, by giving a plain statement of what has fallen within my own knowledge as an inoculator for the public good.

" My first efforts commenced early in the summer of 1804, in and about Wotton-Underedge, in Glocestershire, where I possess a retired habitation; that neighbourhood being rather populous, I had near twelve hundred applicants. At Hillesley, a village about three miles from that place, the Small-pox began to make its appearance; one person I am told fell a sacrifice to the disease, and another did but just escape with his life; this drove hundreds to me for protection, and the Small-pox was immediately non-existent in those parts.

" Having such ample proof of this beneficial discovery, during the same summer, when on a visit to Portsmouth, to supply for my worthy friend Mr. Griffin, while he was engaged for me at Surry Chapel, in London, I conceived it my duty, and especially as it was by the peculiar desire of Mr. Griffin, to encourage and recommend vaccination in those parts also; unhappily, however, the vaccine matter which I had preserved at Wotton Underedge, having been too much exposed to light and air; which I have since found speedily destroy its active influence on the constitution; I could not raise a single pustule, though I attempted it on many subjects. I was the more concerned at this event, as Mr. Griffin had fully determined to take up the lancet, and to offer vaccination with the utmost freedom to all who might chuse to apply; and I was satisfied that a minister so much beloved by his numerous congregation, and so deservedly respected by the public at large, might gain an ascendancy over peoples' prejudidices, much for the public good, and for the preservation of the lives of hundreds of the infant race.

" Upon Mr. Griffin's return, he not only administered vaccination

nation to many applicants, but has moreover favoured the public with a treatise so full of information, containing such a variety of incontestible facts in favour of vaccination, as must convince every unprejudiced mind of the perfect security, and extensive utility, of this very blessed discovery, for the comfort and protection of millions of the human race.

"In the autumn of the same year, while on a visit to Bristol, I found I had there also sufficient interest to prevail with hundreds to forego their prejudices against vaccination; and to submit to be protected from the dangerous ravages of the Small-pox, which are known to be so exceeding fatal in all cities that are large, populous, and close: this visit, which I repeated on the autumn of last year, when many more were added to the list of those which were inoculated before; at the same time I made diligent enquiry respecting the *mischievous* effects of my proceedings in the former year; but without a single discovery that could create the least possible suspicion and regret; numbers of the poor people from the Kingswood Forest, near that city, came by groupes for inoculation.

"On my return to London, some people from Clapham requested my assistance, to secure their offspring from the ravages of the Small-pox, which began to threaten considerable havoc in that populous village: here also many prejudices were excited, because one person was said to have sustained an attack from the Small-pox after vaccination; for the sake of argument it shall be granted, but after having vaccinated near eighty with my own hand, which was followed by a publication delivered in the church, that the medical gentlemen would administer vaccination, gratis throughout the parish, the ravages of the Small-pox were completely at an end; nor can I find that either itch, or mange, or Cow-pock ulcers, or any other terrible calamity that has put the brains of the redoutable Dr. Mosely and his colleagues into such a tremendous ferment, has appeared to torment a single individual among them all.

"I pass over some less exertions in the same cause, and return to my procedure in the spring, 1805.

"On a visit to Chatham, I had speedy information that the ravages of the Small-pox began to be very deplorable through Chatham, Rochester, and Stroud; being three towns, though containing but one street; extending upwards of two miles in length, together with crouded courts and other contiguous places, rendering the population the most numerous of any town in Kent.

"By the assistance of my worthy friend, Colonel Burn, of the Royal marines, I immediately procured two recruits of that corps; for, notwithstanding these few antivaccinarian doctors have proved that this strange rage for inoculation is *folly* and *madness*; yet still such *fools* and *madmen* are found to command the army, as that no young recruits are allowed to enter the barracks

racks but as they are vaccinated immediately, if it appears they have not had the Small-pox before they enlisted into the service.

"With these two recruits I immediately set to work, and having appointed the people to meet me at three different places of worship, as being the most commodious for my purpose, in the three towns I inoculated three hundred and twenty subjects within two days.

"Not only at Chatham, but at Sheerness also, many have been persuaded to seek for the protection that vaccination affords: but as I had nothing but dry matter, I fear that very few were properly infected thereby; however, having shewn Mr. Prior, the minister, and others, how to apply the lancet, and having described to them the nature of the pustule and the effects of the slight disease, I am in great hopes that the blessing of vaccination will be established in those parts.

"During the course of the summer, I paid a visit to my friend Mr. Sibree, of Froome. Being the minister of a large congregation in that populous town, he particularly requested me to recommend the blessing of vaccination to the public notice, especially as the Small-pox had been very fatal about those parts. At Shepton Mallet, about ten miles from thence, not less than seventy had fallen victims to that disease, when, if it had not been for ignorance, covetousness, or art, all of them might have been preserved.

"I recommended from the pulpit vaccination; the concourse which attended on Monday, pleased and surprized me not a little; in the course of two hours I inoculated not less than two hundred. Mr. Sibree also, who came in late from the country, after the business was nearly finished, applied the lancet to about twenty more. This will not be a cause of surprise, when I state that the overseers of the parish asked my leave to send the bellman round, announcing my willingness to vaccinate every person that chose to apply. Immediately after this, I received from Mr. Priestly, the minister of Shepton Mallet, a pressing invitation to encourage vaccination at that town also, where people had been such sufferers from the Small-pox. This I considered a call of humanity, and immediately obeyed.

"*Extract from Mr. Sibree's Letter.*

"I examined nearly all the children and persons you inoculated at Froome: all had taken, all did well; no sore arms, or scabby effects produced. I still go on; had ten patients last Thursday, expect double the number next Thursday. I have inoculated near 500— all have done well.

Yours, &c.

Froome, Ap. 1, 1806. JOHN SIBREE."

"I have nothing further to relate to the reader, as it respects my practice as a vaccine inoculator for the public good, than

to give a concise account of some very successful efforts during my last summer's excursion into Wales.

"While in Pembrokeshire, I inoculated nine hundred ninety-six, and having taught others the use of the lancet for the same beneficial purpose, I availed myself of their assistance, and consequently may add, I believe, another hundred to that list, making up eleven hundred in the whole; thus the poor people in and about the neighbourhood of Haverfordwest, being one of the most populous parts in Wales, are mercifully secured from a contagious disease, which would very probably have soon made its inroads among them; while no less than three hundred in the town of Carmarthen, at the distance of about 30 miles from Haverfordwest, were carried to the grave the victims of that awful plague.

"When I first began this little work, Dr. Rowley was then a living opponent; his book, however, yet lives to promote the destruction of multitudes, though he himself lives no more: as for Dr. Moseley's pamphlet, one would have thought it must soon have destroyed itself.

"Having inoculated in different places, not less than 4840 subjects, independent of 3720 and upwards, which have been inoculated at Surry Chapel School-Room; I have not, as yet, met with ONE SINGLE FAILURE, though upon the repetitions of my visits, I have at all times made it a point to enquire, with the utmost diligence in my power; nor yet in any one point of view, have I seen any of those distresful consequences that have been brought forward with so much *art* and *downright falsehood*, to alarm the fears and terrify the imaginations of the public.

"It is in vain to expatiate against the artful stratagems, the self-interested motives of a Moseley, a Birch, a Squirrell, and others of their antivaccinarian satellites, who can dance around the destructive altar of variolous inoculation, by their wanton pretensions to sportive wit; while the lives of thousands are at stake. It is in vain to tell the public that the characters of these men, as it respects their attempts against vaccination, are gone, for ever gone; in having been detected, that either through ignorance or art they have been guilty of printing and reprinting a set of tales which never existed, or exaggerated statements which they must know or might have known, were nothing to the purpose, while the cause of all the fatal mischief must rest with them alone.

"Notwithstanding the prejudices of the public against all new discoveries, the blessing of vaccination for several weeks on the average, had reduced the deaths by the Small-pox to about Ten per week; after these men and their adherents had been making their clamours, by posting up their public hand-bills, by advertising in all the public papers, and other periodical publications, they soon amounted to one hundred per week; while the number of applicants for vaccination were universally diminished."

Dr.

Dr. Jones's Treatise on Hæmorrhage.

[Concluded from our laſt Number, p. 483.]

We left this intereſting work, ſtrongly impreſſed with the importance of the author's experiments, the faithfulneſs of his relations, and the candour with which he treats others. We ventured indeed to ſuggeſt, that in the curative and preſervative proceſſes he ſeemed to us to impute too little to original laws of the conſtitution, by which certain actions follow certain ſtimuli.

The ſecond chapter is on the means which nature employs for ſuppreſſing hæmorrhage from punctured or partially divided arteries, and on the proceſs of ſeparation which takes place in thoſe arteries. Theſe experiments are ſtill more intereſting than the foregoing, and the candour and ingenuity of the writer not leſs conſpicuous. By the reſult of the whole it appears, that when an artery is punctured longitudinally it heals as perfectly as any other clean inciſion, inſomuch that even the cicatrix in a ſhort time cannot be diſcovered; that the difficulty of healing is in proportion as the puncture is more approaching to the tranſverſe figure of the veſſel; that if a tranſverſe or oblique inciſion is extended along leſs than one-fourth of the diameter of an artery, the wound from the contraction of the veſſel approaches more to a circular form, and that the next reſource of nature is to fill up the breach by coagulated lymph; ſtill, however, preſerving the cavity of the artery, though imperfectly, as the lymph within ſomewhat encroaches upon it. The author found that the coagulum has on theſe occaſions become vaſcular over the artery, ſo that a proviſion was evidently made for its complete repair, after which, had the animal been permitted to live, ſuperfluous coagulum probably would have been abſorbed. But if the inciſion was made in an oblique or tranſverſe direction of an artery, ſo that more than one-fourth of its diameter has been divided, the circular aperture becomes ſo large, and probably the reſtoration of its arterial function ſo difficult or ſo remote, that a new action muſt now be ſet up; that is, the preſervation of the artery and its functions being no longer within the power of the conſtitution, the canal of the artery is deſtroyed altogether. Ulceration takes place ſo as to divide the whole diameter of the veſſel; after which nothing remains to prevent the retraction of the artery, and the ſame proceſs follows as in other inſtances of divided arteries.

This chapter concludes with ſome enquiries, why ſpurious aneuriſms in the human ſubject might not be remedied in a manner ſimilar to what was experimentally proved in brutes. As the author ſeems to admit that the difference is not eaſily accounted for, we ſhall certainly not undertake it. We heartily approve of his propoſed plan to accompliſh the natural cure in the human ſubject, if that can be done. But we know not why he ſhould be ſo fearful of being ſuſpected of "laying down this as the proper treatment of a wounded artery." "On the contrary," ſays he, "I am convinced

that in every caſe in which *it can be done*, it is beſt to tie the artery above and below the wounded part, and to divide it completely between the ligatures." In our opinion the author would have done better to have ſaid where it *muſt be done*. We are ready to give him due credit for his attention to Celſus, to Petit, and to Murray; but we think, after his experiments he may be allowed to judge for himſelf. We are aware alſo of the "difficulty which muſt attend an attempt to compreſs a wounded artery, ſo as to keep its lips in contact, and at the ſame time neither obliterate its canal, obſtruct the circulation of the blood through the limb, nor affect the return of the blood through the veins ſo as to produce tumefaction, and the well-known train of evils thence enſuing." But it muſt be remarked, that the obliteration alſo takes place when the artery is tied above and below the puncture; and not only have we this inconvenience to ſtruggle with, but an open ſore whoſe healing is interrupted by a double ligature. Add to this, the operation is by no means a light one if the parts are much obſcured by blood, and, as we cannot with any certainty aſcertain under ſuch circumſtances, whether ulceration has already commenced in the artery, ſo we muſt always remain in ſome doubts as to the ſucceſs of our operation. It is unneceſſary to add, that ſome caſes, conducted by very able ſurgeons, with every poſſible advantage, in our own days, have proved unſucceſsful. We are ſtill ready to admit the improbability of producing the healing of an artery which has been kept ſome time divided, but we may at any time attempt to imitate part of the proceſs of nature in obliterating the cavity of an artery, and thus even without the neceſſity of ligature or ulceration to deſtroy its continuity.

The third chapter leads moſt of all to thoſe practical advantages which are derivable from the foregoing experiments. It is ſuperſcribed—"On the Operation of the Ligature, ſhewing that its immediate Effects is to divide the middle and internal Coats of an Artery, which gives riſe to the adheſive Inflammation."

Our author's experiments on this occaſion are ſo complete as to ſilence every cavil. If therefore we differ from him, it cannot be in the reſult of what he ſaw, the inference he draws, or even the practical advantages he propoſes. But as we find hæmorrhages are for the moſt part prevented with ligatures of all deſcriptions, and that under the management of the moſt careful ſurgeons, and of practitioners who operate on different principles, they ſtill ſometimes occur, we may be allowed to queſtion ſome of the cauſes of ſecondary hæmorrhage produced by our author, as well as the means he propoſes of preventing them. At the ſame time we ſhall, in juſtice to his ingenuity and labour, add, that we are obliged to his reſearches for the very objections we offer with much diffidence.

Dr. Jones found, that whenever by the force of his ligature he completely divided the middle and internal coats of an artery, it always became impervious, even if his ligatures were removed ſo quick that the artery for a time recovered its permeability. This very properly induces him to urge, that all ligatures ſhould be regularly rounded,

rounded, not too thick, and always drawn ſufficiently tight to cut through thoſe coats. He at the ſame time ſhows, that there can be no danger of cutting through the outer coat, or of producing ulceration of the whole veſſel before adheſion has taken place, for that the adheſion, though produced by coagulated lymph thrown out at the cut extremities of the internal coats, takes place ſomewhat above the ligature. All this he imputes to inflammation, the conſequence of which, is the effuſion of lymph, or what Mr. Hunter calls the adheſive inflammation. But in order to reconcile the various events which he traces in his own experiments, and in thoſe recorded by others, ſome other reſources of nature ſeem to us requiſite. If an artery, after its internal coats are completely divided, remains ſo far permeable that the blood flows without interruption, it is not eaſy to account for its future obliteration by the mere effuſion of coagulable lymph from inflammation. Muſt not the conſtant flow of blood prevent the deſtruction of the canal even ſhould the coagulum become vaſcular. Under ſuch circumſtances it may remain adhering to the ſides of the artery, but we can form no idea of its conſolidation with ſuch rapidity as to interrupt the current of blood after it has recovered its free paſſage. In anſwer to this it may be urged, that the author adduces his experiments. By theſe experiments it appears that the ligatures were applied tight enough to cut through the internal and middle coats of an artery, that they were inſtantly afterward withdrawn by means of a piece twice placed longitudinally with the artery, and included within the ligature. Care was taken to aſcertain that the blood afterwards flowed freely, or as the author expreſſes it, that the *circulation* was perfectly reſtored. Yet when the animals were killed, three days afterwards, the artery was found impervious, adheſion having taken place at the cut edges of the internal coats, and a conſiderable part of the cavity being filled with coagulum.

The author's intention in theſe experiments was to ſhow that the retraction of the artery is not neceſſary for the prevention of ſecondary hæmorrhage, and this he proves beyond all doubt. But when we conſider that ſome of theſe experiments were made on the carotid arteries of a horſe, the force of the blood through which we need not inſiſt on, we cannot help looking for ſome other cauſe for the obliteration of the cavity, beſides the effuſion of lymph from the divided coats. When two coats of an artery are divided in any part of its whole diameter, may we not expect, that the veſſel itſelf, the blood, and the ſurrounding parts, will be impreſſed with the ſame ſtimulus as if the artery were completely divided throughout its whole ſubſtance. In this laſt caſe we find coagulation take place both within and without the artery, and an effuſion of lymph, in order to produce a complete obliteration of the veſſel from the cut part to the next anaſtomoſing branch. That ſuch was the caſe in the preſent inſtance we have reaſon to believe, becauſe the ſame uniform ſeries of actions was traced in every partial diviſion of the internal and middle coats, as were found when an artery was partially

ally divided in any but a longitudinal direction throughout its whole substance. For if the internal and middle coats were partially divided, the adhesion of effused lymph only took place on those parts. In the experiment related from Poiteau, it appears to us that the secondary hæmorrhage arose from the very cause our author has detected in another place, that is, that the internal and middle coats of the artery were only partially divided; in consequence of this, the same effect was produced as arises from a transverse or oblique wound in an artery, that is, ulceration took place in order to complete the division and assist the retraction of the artery, by which the extremity might be more readily enclosed in coagulated blood. But before the process could be completed, hæmorrhage took place, and the animal died. It appears as if the external wound had remained open, and probably the retraction of the vessel too might have been interrupted by the ligature.

While we make this remark on Dr. Jones's experiments, we are anxious once more to express our acknowledgment to him for his great diligence, fidelity, and the good sense with which he conducted his enquiries, and reasons upon them. If we differ from him in the latter, it is because we cannot clearly comprehend that the causes he assigns are equal to the effects produced, without admitting greater resources in the animal œconomy for the reparation of injuries than he seems to require.

An Account of the Practice of one of the Physicians of the Westminster General Dispensary, and of the Western Dispensary, from the 20th of May, to the 20th of June.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Peripneumony - -	2
Pleurisy - - -	2
Acute Rheumatism -	6
Inflammatory Sore-Throat	3
Synochus - - -	2
Catarrh - - -	1
Hæmoptoe - -	3
Ophthalmia - -	1
Urticaria - -	3
Cholera Morbus -	1
Measles - - -	1
Hooping Cough -	1

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthenia - -	13
Cough and Dyspnœa	12
Peripneumonia Notha	1
Pulmonary Consumption	6
Scrophula - -	2
Epilepsy - - -	2
Chronic Rheumatism	13
Lumbago and Sciatica	4
Pleurodyne - -	3
Gastrodynia - -	9
Enterodynia - -	4
Dyspepsia - -	9
Scirrhous Liver -	1
Hypochondriasis -	2
Cephalalgia and Vertigo	7
Cramp - - -	1
Palpitatio - - -	2
Paralysis - - -	3
Diarrhœa - - -	6
Intestinal Hæmorrhage	1
Constipation & Vomiting	3
Worms - - -	4

Ascites

Ascites and Anasarca	6
Gravel and Dysuria -	4
Gleet - - -	1
Syphilis - - -	1
Carbuncle - - -	1
Herpes - - -	1
Lepra Alphos - -	1
Prurigo - - -	3
Prurigo Senilis - -	1
Psora* - - -	4
Psoryasis Diffusa -	1
Psoryasis Infantilis -	1
Porrigo - - -	3

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Chlorosis - - -	2
Amenorrhœa - -	6
Menorrhagia - -	4
Dysmenorrhœa - -	1
Abortus - - -	2
Uterine Hæmorrhagy	1
Schirrus Uteri - -	1
Prolapsus Uteri -	1
Leucorrhœa - -	3
Diseases of Infants -	9

The weather during the last month has been very dry and warm; on some days, indeed, the heat was rather oppressive. The diseases within this period, though numerous, have generally been mild; none of the acute com plaints which occurred were very urgent. The cases of acute rheumatism were particularly slight, and chiefly originated from exposure to a stream of air whilst in a state of perspiration.

Workmen and labourers, after working hard, are apt to sit down in the open air and drink their beer, without their coats or waistcoats, and with their shirts open: by this means the perspiration is checked, and the surface of the body too suddenly cooled. By enforcing the danger of such a practice to this useful class of society, we may have the satisfaction of preventing many families the deprivation of their principal means of support, heads of manufactories the loss of able workmen, and the indivi dual himself the pain and anxiety of a tedious illness.

Catarrhal fever is now scarcely to be met with; and the cases of cough and dispnœa have suffered a material diminution since the last Report; many of those now recorded are of long standing In a variable climate, very fa vourable to the production of pulmonary complaints, we are not to wonder that some people are affected by them at all seasons of the year. The higher classes of society are far from being exempt from complaints which should seem more particularly to affect those only who are exposed to the vicissitudes of temperature, poverty of diet, and hard labour. Crowded rooms artificially heated, bad air, late hours, and quitting a warm suite of apartments after the exercise of dancing, at a time when the external air

* See Dr. Willan on Cutaneous Diseases.

air is often cold, are highly injurious to the human frame; and thus the young, the delicate, and the beautiful of the fair sex, who before their constitution has attained the maturity of strength, are exposed to these exciting causes of disease, often become the victims of cough, rheumatism, and consumption.

The influence of the mind upon the animal functions is generally acknowledged, and this influence seems to be greater or less, as the passions are more or less violent. Men of a cold temperament, of a slow, phlegmatic habit, devoid of passion, in whom no wild pulse riots, know little of this influence; and equally free from it is a very different description of men, who by long study and sound philosophy, have assumed a command over their passions, and acquired a serenity of mind which nothing can interrupt or disturb: having calculated the good and the evil of life, they are not easily taken by surprize; and in sickness as in health, retain their self-possession, free from the excitement of hope or the depression of fear. I was disposed to introduce the above observations from the consideration of a case which I have often had occasion to treat. The subject of it is a lady, whose husband, from speculating in business, is liable to vicissitudes of fortune: when his affairs are prosperous, his wife, a beautiful, accomplished, and sensible woman, is full of gaiety and cheerfulness, grows lusty, and enjoys an excellent state of health; a reverse of fortune takes place, when (at whatever season of the year) she is affected with a severe cough and copious expectoration of viscid mucus; her nights are sleepless, her appetite fails, she becomes emaciated, and is subject to pain in the sides and chest; medicine has little effect, and she seems to be fast approaching a state of consumption. From these symptoms I have oftener than once witnessed her rapid recovery, when it could only be attributed to a happy change in the affairs of her husband effecting in her a beneficial excitement.

In the above list, three of the patients, whose united ages amount to two hundred and fifty-one years, are females; the oldest of whom, a private patient, was attacked with rheumatism. The only parts affected with pain were the integuments of the head, and the muscles of the neck; there was little fever, and the symptoms soon yielded to small doses of pulv. antimonialis and pulv. ipecac. comp. taken morning and evening, with decoction of bark three times a day. A stiffness of the neck is still troublesome, the head projecting forward nearly in a horizontal position,

position, and the patient is unable to raise it. Of the remaining Octagenarians, one is in comfortable circumstances, and throughout life has enjoyed good health; the equality, however, with which the functions have so long been performed is now broken, and the kidney is the first organ to give way; the urine is in small quantity, of a deep red colour, and great pain is felt in the region of the kidney, attended with fever, loss of appetite, and want of sleep; the bowels only perform their office when stimulated by strong cathartics, as calomel and cathartic extract in large doses: independent of the torpor incident to old age, this state of costiveness has probably been induced by the patient, from the first attack of her illness, having taken opium in considerable quantity. The medicines she has hitherto taken have not procured any relief; and as her strength is sinking, the probability is that she will not recover. The other patient is affected with cough and dyspnœa, and her chief regret is, that at 83 years of age she can no longer earn her daily bread.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

Southampton Street, Strand, June 21, 1806.

An Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from May 20 to June 20, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Scarlatina Anginosa	3
Rubeola	2
Ophthalmia	3
Rheumatismus Acutus	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Tussis	7
Dyspnœa	6
Tussis cum Dyspnœa	5
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1
Asthma	1
Anasarca	2
Ascites	3
Epistaxis	1
Cephalalgia	6
Cardialgia	4
Fluor Albus	10
Amenorrhœa	4
Menorrhagia	5
Hæmorrhois	6
Hysteria	2
Rheumatismus Chronicus	16
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Ephemera	7
Rhagas Papillæ	3
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Tinea	2
Herpes	5
Erysipelas Infantilis	1

The change which has taken place in the temperature of the air during the last few weeks, has produced a considerable alteration in the state of diseases. The number of coughs and catarrhs, and of other pneumonic affections, is considerably lessened; and the symptoms of those which

which have not entirely subsided, have appeared in a milder form.

Scarlatina anginosa has occurred in several instances; this, as is usually the case, particularly affected young people. It began with slight shiverings, which were succeeded by some uneasiness in the throat. The tonsils swelled, and were inflamed, and, of course, deglutition became difficult. An eruption appeared, which continued for a few days, and then went off in the usual manner, with a desquamation.

In each of the cases referred to, an anasarcous swelling came on after other symptoms had disappeared; but this gradually subsided by the use of a few laxative medicines.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

At a General Meeting of the Suffolk Benevolent Medical Society, held at Stow-market, on April 28, 1806, the following Resolutions were on the conclusion of the customary business of the Society, proposed by Dr. Drake, the President of the year; and after due consideration, unanimously adopted:

1st. That it appears to this society, that the proposed application to parliament, for a reform in the medical laws and institution of this country, is founded upon the most unquestionable necessity.

2dly. That the same irregularities and grievances in the practice of medicine, which have been pointed out with so much precision in the county of Lincoln, exist, though probably not to an equal extent, in the county of Suffolk.

3dly. That this society most decidedly approves of the plan, which shall, in future, subject medical men of every description to a regular education, and to subsequent examinations; convinced that the respectability of the profession, and therefore its utility, will be greatly promoted by a law of this kind emanating from the legislature.

4thly. It is of opinion, that, in future, a tax on decrees and certificates, somewhat similar to that which has been lately introduced into the legal profession, will, by excluding persons of a mean or low condition, have a direct tendency to increase the usefulness and dignity of a science, whose every department is so essentially connected with the dearest interests of humanity.

5thly. It is of opinion, that Dr. Harrison has, by bringing forward the subject, deserved highly, not only of the medical profession, but of mankind at large; and this society unanimously resolves

solves to give him every assistance in its power towards obtaining an object so truly desirable and important.

Signed by order of the Meeting,

RICHARD FREEMAN, Secretary.

Hadleigh, Suffolk, May 17, 1806.

M. HUMBOLDT lately read at a public meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, an interesting paper on the Physiognomy of Plants, which has been printed. The peculiar physiognomy he observed in the vegetable productions of the tropical countries, when compared with those of Europe, led Mr. H. to this classification.

Professor PFAFF, of Kiel, having been called to open the body of a person poisoned with arsenic, found that though it had lain fourteen days in the grave, putrefaction had not made any perceptible progress. This induced him to undertake an investigation thereof in a chemical point of view. From a comparison of the phenomena he here found, with those recorded in the works of other writers, he drew the conclusion, that arsenic, even when it remains a considerable time in the stomach, is not perceptibly dissolved, but, if it has been administered in substance, is again found there in that state, with hardly any loss, provided it has not been thrown up whilst the patient was alive. On the whole, it appears that arsenic is in a high degree insoluble; that of a large quantity left several weeks in contact with water, which was frequently poured over it, no evident solution took place. Of all the reagents or tests of its presence, he found water impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen gas the most active, insomuch that the presence of arsenic diffused in 60,000 times its weight of water was still betrayed by the well known yellow colour. The Professor considers a peculiar corrugation of the heart, especially on its anterior surface, is the surest sign of death having been caused by this poison.

Dr. KIDD has given an Analysis of a new mineral found in one of the Gwennah mines in Cornwall, and forming an incrustation round projecting particles of spongy pyrites intermixed with quartz. Its colour varied from a light ash to a dark brown; fracture like that of flint, presenting sections of concentric layers; texture close and polished like that of a nut, and of a silky lustre.—It is soluble in the nitric and muriatic acids with effervescence, violently decomposing the former, and giving out sulphurated hydrogen gas in abundance with the latter; and in both instances depositing a considerable proportion of sulphur. From an accurate series of experiments and analysis, this mineral appears to consist of about 33 parts of sulphur, and 66 of oxyd of zinc, with a very minute proportion of iron.

GAY LUSSAC has made further experiments relative to the discovery of Marechini, of fluoric acid in the enamel of the human teeth and in ivory. He found that the whole mass of ivory, and not merely the enamel, contains fluoric acid. He obtained the same

same result from experiments with fossile ivory and the tusks of the wild boar. It is a remarkable fact, that as in the teeth the fluoric acid occurs in combination with the phosphoric acid, the phosphat of lime brought from Estremadura contains likewise fluat of lime, and that the earth brought from Marmoresch consists of much fluat of lime.

Sir George Staunton, having translated into the Chinese language a Treatise on the Vaccine Inoculation, (the first English work that ever was published in China), a general inoculation for the Cow-pox has taken place in the populous city of Canton. So far have this jealous people got the better of their prejudices in this instance, that a very large subscription was raised for establishing an institution in the city of Canton, by means of which the inoculation is to be spread into the neighbouring country, and the matter disseminated into every province of the empire.

A Chemical Society is about to be established in London. The admission of subscribers is for the present limited to sixty, and the annual subscription is fixed at three guineas. An unlimited number of gentlemen, residing in the country, may be admitted as subscribers, on paying one guinea annually, which shall entitle them to visit the Society as members, whenever they reside in the capital, provided their stay does not exceed three months. The admission of members is for the present confined to a Committee, who request, that such gentlemen as are desirous of becoming subscribers may favour them with their names, for which purpose a book is opened at their Laboratory, No. 11, Old Compton Street, Soho.

Mr. Murray, lecturer in chemistry, &c. at Edinburgh, has in the press a System of Chemistry, which will be published early in next winter.

Drs. Bradley and Batty *have the satisfaction to announce to the Readers of the Medical and Physical Journal, that the Foreign Correspondence of this Work will in future be superintended by* Dr. Pfaff, *Professor of Medicine and Chemistry in the University of Kiel, a gentleman whose scientific character is highly respected in every part of Europe, and whose assistance cannot but add to the value and reputation of this Journal.*

They cannot forbear to avail themselves of this occasion, to thank their numerous Correspondents in every part of the world, for the number, value, and originality of their favours; and as the circulation of the Medical Journal is as great at this time as at any period of its existence, those friends have the satisfaction to know, that their Communications enjoy the most extensive circulation at home and abroad, of which the press is susceptible.

For the information of several Correspondents, they think it proper to repeat, that the Indices to the first twenty Volumes are in course of preparation, and will appear soon after the completion of that Series.